Israel and PLO Sign Agreement in Cairo Most Problems Resolved, Peres Says, **Covering Border Posts and Security**

CAIRO — Israel and the PLO signed a partial agreement Wednesday on details of Palestinian self-rule and Israeli withdrawal

from Gaza and Jericho.
Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel signed
the document to loud applause at the palace
of President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo after two days of talks.

Mr. Peres said the agreement covered the border posts between the Gaza Strip and Egypt and between Jericho and Jordan, one of the main sticking points in the months of wrangling, as well as what he called the distribution of security.

We solved most of the problems," he added.

Mr. Arafat said the agreement was an important first step toward turning the PLO-Israeli agreement signed last September into a reality on the ground.

"But still we have some things and we bave agreed with Mr. Peres to continue with the work on other issues so that we can overcome all our problems," he added.

"We are sure we can create a new era for our people," be said, "We can say that Pales-tine and the name of Palestine have returned to the map of the Middle East."

The issues under discussion included control of the crossings from the antonomous Palestinian areas to Egypt and Jordan, security for Jewish settlers who remain in Gaza and the size of the Jericho area to be ceded by

Mr. Peres said he and Mr. Arafat had settled "five or six of the most complicated issues," but added, "We didn't complete our

As Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat were speak ing, members of the World Jewish Congress in Washington got word of the agreement from President Bill Clinton.

"Another big milestone has been achieved today," Mr. Clinton told the group.

The president also said progress was being made toward lifting the Arab embargo against Israel. "Israel must be the partner of these nations, no longer a pariah," he said.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Lendership the term if Mr. Arabin and bin of Israel said that even if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Peres signed in Cairo, more work would be needed before an Israeli withdrawal, due

to have started last Dec. 13, could begin. A PLO spokesman said the agreement covered "certain issues."

The overall agreement is to be negotiated later between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin, he

Uri Savir, the chief Israeli delegate, described the negotiations as a process of working "sentence by sentence, word by word." For each word we have an hour of argu-

Israeli and PLO officials both have said it could take at least two more weeks of negoti-

ations to complete specifics. The Cairo talks began after more than a week of squabbling over results of the previons Peres-Arafat discussions in Davos, Switzerland. The PLO accused Israel of backing off agreements; Israel denied it. (Reuters, AP)

NATO Vows Air Raids in 10 Days Unless Serbs Pull Back Artillery

BRUSSELS - NATO said Wednesday that it would order air strikes against Bosnian Serbi-

an artillery or heavy weapons involved in the siege of Sarajevo unless they were withdrawn or placed under United Nations control. It said in a statement that the strikes would

take place 10 days from 2400 GMT on Thursday, in close cooperation with the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, if the ultimatum was not met

The Bosnian Serbs should withdraw their heavy weapons in at least 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the center of the Bosnian capital or put them under UN control, the statement said.

Greece added a formal note recording its opposition to the use of force in Bosnia but did

not veto NATO action. The alliance warned that if the Serbs failed to

comply with the deadline, their heavy weapons will "be subject to NATO air strikes." Diplomats said there would be no extension

of the ultimatum and no further warnings. Moreover, the allies pledged to carry out raids against artillery or moriar positions "in and around Sarajevo" that are determined by UN peacekeepers "to be responsible for attacks

against civilian targets in that city."

Diplomats said that NATO's secretary-general, Manfred Worner, had immediately informed Mr. Butros Ghali of the decision.

Mr. Butros Ghali had requested authority to call NATO air strikes after a mortar slammed into a crowded market in Sarajevn last Satur-day, killing 68 people and wounding 200. In their statement, the allies said the "Bosni-

an Serbs bear the main responsibility for the tragic loss of civilian life" as a result of the siege

Air strikes would also mark the alliance's first combat action since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded in 1949. Diplomats said NATO had agreed that Bos-

nia's Muslim-led government should also put its weapons in the new Sarajevo "exclusion zone" under UN control. The NATO decision brought much closer the

prospect of Western military intervention in the Serbs are suspected of planning a phony re-covery of U.S. air-dropped arms. Page 4.

22-month war, despite strong objections from Russia and a last-minute pledge from the Bosnian Serbs on Wednesday to withdraw the big

guns around the Bosnian capital. President Bill Clinton called the Serbian pledge to withdraw its guns "a good beginning

but said he would have to see whether it hecame a reality.

"It's a good beginning, but it shows, again, every time NATO shows a little resolve there we get some results," Mr. Clinton said when asked whether he thought the Serbian move fulfilled Western demands

NATO ambassadors discussed at length whether the deadline should be 7 or 10 days, how to coordinate with the United Nations. and whether in describe the agreement publicly

The threat of NATO actinn appeared to have a dramatic effect on the Bosnian capital. Serbian and Bosnian military commanders agreed Wednesday to an immediate cease-fire for Sarajevo, and the Bosnian Serbian Army said it

would withdraw its siege guns from around the See NATO, Page 4



Hanging On in Sarajevo as Bullets Rake the Apartment

Clinton Wants Results

A Message for Japan:

Talks Deadlocked Ahead of Summit

WASHINGTON - A terse directive that President Bill Chinton gave to cabinet members the day after his State of the Union message underscores the severity of the split between the United States and Japan over trade policy just before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's visit here this week.

"No bull-," Mr. Clinton rasped, according to a participant.

This time, he admonished his advisers, the United States would not accept an agreement papering over the two countries' differences on trade, as has happened before and as recently as Mr. Clinton's summit meeting in July with Mr. Hosokawa's predecessor, Kiichi Miyazawa.

As Mr. Clinton's blunt comment suggested, top U.S. officials have run out of patience with what they view as Japanese waffling on trade

Both Japanese and U.S. officials warned that Mr. Clinton's meeting Friday with Mr. Ho-sokawa would probably involve a confrontation, rather than the last-minute compromises

U.S. Strategists **Juggle Options**

WASHINGTON - Disagreement emerged among White House strategists on whether the United States should talk up the yen if no progress is made on trade issues at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting, a senior White House economist said Wednesday.

One report quoted an unidentified U.S. official as a senior white House economist said wednesday.

cial as saying that the United States would not try to bolster the yen - a move that makes Japanese goods more expensive but helps U.S. exporters - if negotiators did not reach an agreement

'ft's not one of the options at the moment," the senior U.S. official told Reuters.

That comment followed remarks earlier in the day from a U.S. official that the United States would seek to send the yen higher should there be n breakdown in the talks. Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata criticized the remark as

imprudent, the Jiji news service said. Other officials said that manipulating the Japanese currency was just one of a long list of options drawn up by President Bill Clinton's staff in anticipation of a breakdown in the bilateral talks.

This list goes on for pages," a U.S. official See YEN, Page 10

and handshakes that have marked past summits between the two nations.

talks remained deadlocked, decided Wednesday to send Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata to Washington "to conduct last-minute political negotiations before the meeting of the leaders," z. Mr. Mai nally been scheduled to leave with Mr. Hosokawa, who departs Thursday for the meeting with Mr. Clinton.

. [The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Wednesday that America and Japan remained at "loggerheads" in the trade talks, and that "we may or may not reach an agree ment by Friday," Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

Japan's ambassador to the United States, Takakazu Kuriyama, echoed this, saying: "I don't think there has been sufficient progress in the talks, considering the time constraints. At the moment, I don't know how the differences

can be thrashed ont."]
What U.S. officials want this time are firm commitments from Japan to shrink its massive global trade surplus, which totaled \$131 billion last year - almost half with the United States. In particular, the administration wants Japanese pledges to huy more foreign cars, car parts, medical and telecommunications equipment.

Since 1980, the two countries have signed 29 trade agreements covering a wide range of products and trade issues, including telecommunications, steel, wood products, supercomputers, legal services, orange juice and auto parts, according to the Congres Service. ional Research

"Many of these agreements are not working well," Mr. Kantor said earlier. He added, "I think there is a general consen-

sus that the agreements are not as effective as they were designed to be." The administration's insistence on results is another way of saying that it does not trust Japan to fulfill less specific deals, U.S. officials

The United States does not have confidence that Japan will deliver on trade agreements unless there are precise criteria to measure progress," Commerce Undersecretary Jeffrey E. Garten said last week.

Robert E. Rubin, chairman of the president's lational Economic Council, said: "Going back to the Carter administration, I remember that Japan would say, We'll work it out and it will all come to pass.' But it didn't. Now we simply have to turn this into a two-way trade relation-

Mr. Hosokawa and other Japanese leaders insist that they will not be "bullied" into com-See TRADE, Page 4

full of books.

By David Brown

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

last 22 months. Emina Dervisefendie has seen

her apartment shrink from five rooms to two as

Serbian snipers in the hills opposite her build-

ing found new angles to send bullets into differ-

First the 64-year-old widow lost the use of

her bedroom when a machine gunner, soon after the war began in April 1992, raked the

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - In the

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A white man of the U.S. baby-boom generation has about twice the risk of developing cancer as his grandfather, and a

disregarded and the aging of the populatinn is accounted for, an upward trend of malignant disease in the United States is sull evident in both sexes, researchers reported in Wednesday's Journal of the American Medical Association. The findings "strongly suggest there are preventable causes out there that remain to be ologist at the Department of Health and Human Services who headed the study. One possi-ble cause, she and her co-authors speculate, is

of the decreasing chance that he or she will ge

mattress. A few months later, the living room

became a casualty of a Serb with a high-

powered rifle whn pumped builets into a shelf

Finally, the dining room succumbed when bullets zinged through the two front rooms and

nther racial groups is not known. Dr. Davis and Gregg E. Dinse of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, along with David G. Hoel of the Medical University of South Carolina, used data collected by the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program. It gathers cancer statistics from nine regions in the United States that, together, encompass about 10 percent of the population. Data on death from beart disease, stroke and nonmalignant diseases came from the National Center for Health Statistics. The researchers looked specifically at cancer statistics for the period 1973 through 1987 for persons aged 20 to 84. In addition, they reconstructed the cancer rates

Cancer is predominantly a disease of old age and as people live longer they are more likely to contract it. The cancer incidence and death rates used in the latest study, however, took this

See CANCER, Page 3

lets, after bouncing around the alcove, slammed room, burying more than a dozen bullets in her into the leg of ber daughter, Sabina.

Now she and her sister, Enisa, 62, also a widow, who moved into Mrs. Dervisefendic's place after Serbs occupied the suburb where she lived, have squeezed into the kitchen and pantry — ahout 4.6 square meters (50 square feet) of space - where they sleep among pots and pans, little sacks of humanitarian aid, photo bored boles in the walls that used to hold pictures of her family, an oil painting of the now-destroyed Old Bridge of Mnstar and a photograph of her busband. One of those bulalbums holding memories of better times and two precious items - Marlboros and Nescafe.

The sisters are among thousands of people living with an almost mundane terror in Saraje-vo. hostage to the whims of killers inhabiting the hills around the city.

While the daily struggle of their lives pales in comparison with the killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's packed open-air market on Satur-day, it is this slow strangulation — of the sisters' apartment and of this city - rather than

See BOSNIA, Page 4

salmonella and other dangerous bacteria

He pointed to a Pentagon report stating that by the time Iraq invaded Kuwait in

1990, Iraq's biological warfare program was

the most advanced in the Arab world. The

Pentagon says it has not found any evidence

Are Newer Generations Facing Bigger Cancer Risk?

white woman of the same age has about a 50 percent greater risk than her grandmother, according to a new study.

Even when cancers caused by smoking are identified," said Devra Lee Davis, an epidemipresence of unspecified cancer-causing nicals in the environment.

The rise in cancer has been concurrent with a steady fall in death from cardiovascular disease over the past four decades. The researchers are confident, however, that a person's greater risk of getting cancer now is not simply a function heart disease. Whether the findings hold for

for various age groups in decades preceding that 15-year period, using statistical manipula-

Kiosk

Senator Cites Toxins in Gulf Ailments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Biological agents shipped to Iraq with Reagan administration approval could be the cause of mysterious ailments afflicting hundreds of American veterans of the Gulf War. Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. said Wednesday.

Mr. Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, said in the Senate that the agents exported to

Iraq from 1985 to 1989 included E.coli and

that U.S. troops were exposed to toxins. But it has acknowledged the need to pinpoint the causes of the illnesses.

The Winter Olympics

Two weeks of spectucular competition. with its daily dramax of victory and defeat, are previewed in cular in Friday's editions of the International Herald Tribune. lan Thomsen takes in the sweep and tension of the games

through the eyes of a Norwegian ski

jumper in the main article pointing toward the opening coremony on Samrday In addition to color photographs and articles on the best athletes and the most coveted medals, the preview includes a day-to-thry schedule of the formight's events and an international guide to television viewing.

Down 0.14% 116.07 The Dollar 1.765 1.4605 Pound 108.75 108.35 5.983 5.9665

Newsstand Prices

With All the Shaking and the Mud Slides: Sleepless in L.A. of aging, of unhappy endings, of rain, of earthquakes. This week, there have been two straight days of torrential rains, former boyfriend, a letter her father wrote her in 1976, a percent in 1989 and 5 percent in 1979.

New York Times Service LOS ANGELES - Three weeks after the earthquake, this is still a city where people go to bed wearing shoes and contact lenses, with flashlights on their nightstands.

Chris Sheffield, a music video producer, keeps a hard hat beside her - for br. 5-month-old baby. Mrs. Sheffield and her husband. Patrick, are bolting their house to its foundations, their bookcases to the floor and their computer to the

With aftershocks so routine that people begin conversa-tions by asking if you left the one last night, this has become a city of insomniacs.

Patricia Temkin, a real-estate agent, flew to Phoenix. Arizona, last weekend with her husband and their 13-yearold daughter just so they could all get some rest. They missed the aftershocks at 5:19 A.M. and 5:22 A.M. on Sunday. A lot of people say they have been going to Arizona to sleep. plenty of canned food. Her glove compartment now holds conducted after the earthquake, 27 percent of Southern Los Angeles has often been described as a city in denial -

causing mud slides in Altadena and Malibu, which are still recovering from November's raging fires. Dozens of homes were damaged, and hundreds of residents were evacuated.

As the residents of Malibu shoveled knee-deep mud from their driveways and hitched their Mercedes to tow trucks, they were like groggy boxers refusing to leave the ring. "It's the easy life here." Barry Moss, a semiretired aerospace engineer, insisted as he slogged through the muck in white

clogs.

But it does not feel easy. Anxiety is running high everywhere. And these days Los Angeles feels like one buge disaster preparedness classroom. Pulling into a parking lot off Ventura Boulevard the other day, Linda Pearlman, a 24-year-old actress, popped open her earthquake-ready trunk. It was crammed with clothing.

blankets, shoes, toilet articles, flashlights, bottled water and

needlepoint ballering sewn by her mother. None of this behavior surprises the disaster preparedeness

"It is referred to in the trade as a window of opportunity," said Dennis Mileti, the director of the Natural Hazards

Research and Applications Information Center at the University of Colorado. "A friend of mine who lives in Woodland Hills called me and said, 'Dennis, where can I get that water pump you told me to get a year ago?" It may not last. Experience with past disasters has shownthat the kind of increased awareness now being exhibited

bere usually lasts from 6 to 24 months, Mr. Mileti said. Still, the proportion of Southern Californians who say they personally worry about earthquakes has been steadily increasing for the last 15 years. According to a Field Poll

Veronica Bartoo is a new worrier. Before the earthquake, Ms. Barton bad only one flashlight, with dead batteries, in a kitchen drawer. Now, she has working flashlights in every room of her Santa Monica house.

"I used to think earthquakes were a little exciting - like when it's thundering outside," said Ms. Barton, who owns two skin-care salons. "Now, it's serious." During facials these days, she and her clients talk about emergency plans: which out-of-state relatives they have designated as telephone checknoints.

There is bottled water everywhere. Linda Steiner, the assistant director of public information for the University of California at Los Angeles, has two gallons under the desk in

Jane Jacobson bas 10 quarts in her house in North Hollywood, a haphazard selection of Mountain Spring. See SLEEPLESS, Page 3



Deng Xiaoping, 89, being closely supported, as he appeared on Chinese television on Wednesday. The film clip was from December, when he braved a Shanghai drizzle to visit a new bridge.

Deng, Gaunt and Frail, Appears On TV for the First Time in a Year

By Patrick E. Tyler

BEUING — Looking in ever frailer health, Deng Xiaoping, 89. China's paramount leader, appeared on national television Wednesday at a celebration in Shanghai marking the Lunar New

Since 1988. Mr. Deng has appeared in public during the Lunar New Year festival, but persistent reports that his health is declining more rapidly put special emphasis on this year's appearance.

A three-minute video clip on evening news programs was the first opportunity since last year at this time for China's 1.2 billion people to see the most influential retiree at the top of the Communist Party hierarchy.

A series of photographs of Mr. Deng celebrating his 89th hirthday last Aug. 22 appeared in a Hong Kong newspaper the following month. Visibly thinner and supported on either side by

two daughters. Deng Nan and Deng Rong, Mr. Deng was shown attending a reception during the afternoon given by Shanghai's mayor. Huang Ju, and other high Communist Party officials. Mr. Deng was shown at times smiling, waving or clap-ping with weak and unsteady hands. At other

hai's Yangpu Bridge during a cold drizzle on Dec. 13 and, on Jan. 1, visiting the city's new Jinjiang Mr. Deng is believed to be suffering from Par-

kinson's Disease, diabetes and an unspecified can-

wearing a scarf and overcoat, walking on Shang-

The state-run news programs did not broadcast the sound of any of Mr. Deng's reported state-Mr. Deng were carried in dispatches by the official

Xiahua press agency. "I would like to wish the Shanghai people a happy spring festival," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying Referring to the large scale redevelopment of Shanghai now underway, Mr. Deng said: "Shanghai has done a very good job. The Shanghai

people have a special quality and character."

As has been the custom of Mr. Deug's appear ances for several years, his youngest daughter and biographer. Deng Rong, translates ber father's utterances spoken in a thick Sichuanese accent to others. She then loudly repeats statements ad-dressed to Mr. Deng into his good ear.

With his appearance on Wednesday, Mr. Deng of each year in the Chinese lunar calendar.

ushered in the Year of the Dog, one of the 12 animals used to denote the special characteristics times, he evinced a vacant demeanor. The news broadcast also featured Mr. Deng. North Korea Seems Unlikely to Bend

VIENNA — The International Atomic Energy Agency may have no choice but to seek United Nations Security Council action against North Korea if Pyongyang continues to refuse nuclear inspections, diplomats said Wednesday. They said that North Korea

could still offer a last-minute compromise before the agency's board of governors meets Feb. 21, but that prospects for full checks of declared atomic sites looked slim. "If nothing happens before the

board meets, then it will be most probable they will choose to refer the issue to the Security Council."

North Korea first refused to allow inspections of its suspected nuclear sites a year ago this month. Talks with the United States and abling them to extract fuel, repro-

China, atomic energy agency reso-lutions and a warning from the Se-curity Council have failed to hudge Pyongyang,

North Korea said last week that there was "no immediate prospect" of letting the IAEA conduct unconditional checks. Agency officials said Wednesday that they had received no further word from the Pyongyang government. The director of Central Intelli-

gence, James R. Woolsey, said Tuesday that North Korea might be about to recover more plutonium, a main ingredient in nuclear weapons, by shutting down an atomic reactor at Yongbyon, 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Pyong-

"They may decide to shut down their Yongbyon reactor soon, en-

On Nuclear Checks, Diplomats Say

But a North Korean diplomat in Beijing denied that on Wednesday. "We are not going to produce any plutonium," said Choe Han Chun, a counselor at the North Korean Embassy. "We mentioned several times that we have no intention. and there is no necessity, to produce nuclear weapons.

The closure of the Yonghyon re-actor would ring further alarm bells at the Vienna-hased atomic energy agency, which has made clear it wants its nuclear inspectors to be present should the reactor be shut

Without inspections, the UN agency will be unable to give assurances that North Korea is complying with a nuclear safeguards

Indonesia and Nuclear Power: Mixture Worries Australians

By Michael Richardson stemational Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE - An extensive growing demand for electricity could result in a catastrophic accident that would have a major impact on nearby countries, Austra-lian critics fear.

Concern centers on the ability of Indonesian authorities to safely opcrate nuclear plants in a country that is prone to earthquakes and

Although a final decision has yet to be announced by Jakarta, President Subarto indicated recently that he had accepted the case for developing nuclear power to make Indonesia an advanced technological power in the 21st century.

Nuclear power represents a source of energy with great poten-tial," Mr. Scharto said. "History has shown that societies have been able to grasp and command science and technology, including nuclear

A influential group in the Indo-nesian government led by Jusuf Habibie, the research and technology minister, wants to press ahead with an ambitious program that calls for up to 12 large nuclear plants to be built in Java and Bali, the country's two most densely populated islands, in the next 25

Last month, a Japanese consul-

year feasibility study on building Canberra, said, "It will be a chal-the first 600-megawatt plant. It lenge for the foreign corporations would be on the Muria Peninsula likely to be constructing the nuclenuclear power program being on the north coast of central Java. planned by Indonesia to meet about 440 kilometers (270 miles) east of Jakarta. Nearby Mount Muria is a dormant volcano.

The study has not been made public. But indonesian officials say it concluded that construction could safely proceed and that the \$1.2 billion plant could start pro-ducing electricity by 2004.

Companies from Japan, Taiwan, North America and Europe are competing for the project, and ex-ecutives said they had been advised by Indonesian authorities that tenders might be called in 1995. Clive Hamilton, an Australian

who has just spent two years as a senior economic and environmental adviser to the National Planning Agency in Jakarta, said one of his main concerns was that "Indonesis does not, at the moment, have the technical expertise to safely operate nuclear power plants."
He said Indonesia was "an ex-

tremely unstable area geographi-

If nuclear power were developed there, he added, then Australia and other nearby countries, particularly Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei and Papua New Guinea, "should be very concerned because there is the potential of a major accident." Wendy Lambourne, an analyst

at the Peace Research Center at the tancy concern completed a two- Australian National University in

would boycott the election.

anteed against intervention by the

for Inkatha.

ar plants to ensure higher standards are maintained."

In particular, she cited a "lack of local technical expertise along with the corruption and nepotism that is rife in the letting of contracts."

The Australian government has played down such concerns and said that it was ready to sell uranium to Indonesian nuclear plants under appropriate safeguards.

Indonesia's National Atomic Energy Agency has extensive experience in operating several nuclear research reactors. Still, Australia's conservative opposition has urged the government in Canberra to be prepared for a nuclear emergency if Indonesia goes ahead with the nuclear plant.

try's need for electricity could be met more cheaply and safely by using indigenous coal and thermal

Apparently responding to fears the rectbe pro-nuclear lobby would capital. steamroll a decision through the government, Mr. Habibie said that residents near the Muria site would be allowed to decide whether construction would proceed or not. But he did not say bow such a decision

King of Zulus Threatens War

Pretoria Must Cede Autonomy, He Says By Bill Keller New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - In what ome of his followers describe as a stunning display of independence, the king of the Zulus has demanded that South Africa cede him an entire province of 8 million people to rule as a sovereign monarchy.

According to Zulu and govern-ment officials, King Goodwill Zwe-lithini has told President Frederik W. de Klerk that he rejects South Africa's new constitution, will not abide by the results of the country's first free elections in April, and intends to secede with all territory the British conquered from his forebears.

There is almost no chance the king's demand will be accommodated, but it has cast an unexpected new shadow over the country's bopes for peaceful, all-inclusive elections to April.

Although some government offi-cials suspect a Machiavellian bar-

Khmer Rouge Lose Base to Phnom Penh

Agence France-Presse PHNOM PENH - Government troops killed 32 guerrillas during the seizure of a major Khmer Rouge base in northwest Cambo-

dia, a Ministry of Information spokesman said Wednesday.

The Khmer Rouge denied that the base had fallen and said they bad defeated the government forces, inflicting bundreds of casu-

The government side lost 20 men with 82 wounded, mostly by mines, in the attack on the base at Anlong Veng, near the Thai border in Siem Reap Province, the spokesman, Sieng La Presse, said.

The casualties listed were for the period of Feb. 1 to 6, he said, adding that the base had fallen Saturday. Government troops also cap-tured 24 guerrillas while 45 others, including a general, defected to the government side and 150 weapons were seized, the spokesman said.

Anlong Veng has been the Khmer Rouge headquarters and supply base for guerrilla operations in north and central Cambodia. Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who along with Hun Sen is prime

minister, described the seizure as a significant victory for the government. The prince said the base. with its 3,000 dwellings, was even bigger than the Khmer Rouge's main headquarters at Pailin in Battambang Province.

Despite this, Sieng La Presse, echoing comments made by the prince and Mr. Hun Sen, said the guerrillas had not put up tough

gaining maneuver, those to the from Chief Buthelezi and thus king's political circle insist that he force the lnkatha leader to be more is serious, and that unless he is compromising, satisfied the Zulu areas of South According to According to some government officials, the king's abrupt demand Africa face civil war.

The king has told President de for a real kingdom is a sign that he lerk that he wants the Zuln king- is still in league with Chief Buthe-Klerk that he wants the Zuln king-dom back as it was in 1838," said lezi. The demand, these officials an official of the Inkatha Freedom say, is a bluff contrived to make Party, which is led by the king's Chief Buthelezi's position seem more moderate.

Buthelezi "Everything is much Three Inkatha officials said this more difficult than it was."

was a drastic misreading of Zulu Talks aimed at persuading Inkatha and rightist white parties to

According to these officials, Chief Buthelezi had stiffened his take part in the elections seemed deadlocked Tuesday. The boldouts said that barring position to the talks after being The boldouts said that barring rebuked by the newly assertive king major concessions from the governfor not doing enough to defead ment and the African National royal toterests.

Congress in the next few days, they The Inkatha officials say the rift between the chief and the king is a Parties have until Saturday to enter the elections, which will select resurfacing of tensions buried since an open clash to the 1970s. At the a national parliament and provintime the king, egged on by ambi-tious Zulu princes and a white gov-ernment that found Chief Buthelezi Chief Buthelezi and the rightist parties, united by fear of a domitoo independent, set out to assume neering government run by the many of his chief minister's pow-ANC, have demanded that powers ers. Chief Buthelezi threatened to of provincial governments be guarcut off his allowance.

central government.

Buthelezi have settled mto a fortable mutual dependency.

But new the inkatha of

ANC, which have already begun full-scale election campaigns, the prevailing view is that the king has But now, the Inkatha officials said, the king senses a chance to assert himself. long been little more than a pawn of Chief Buthelezi.

"Is the king playing a bad cop so as to put Buthelezi in a good light?" an Inkatha official mused. "Possi-Chief Buthelezi controls the royal budget. The king, in turn, delivble. But there is a real tension that has always been there. From my own knowledge, I think Buthelezi was genuinely shocked by the ers the support of tradiconal Zulus The government has been courting the king with promises to proking's position. He has never fatect his budget and symbolic status, vored an absolute monarchy or sehoping to woo the monarch away

WORLD BRIEFS

French Fishermen to Vote on Strike

PARIS (AP) - In a stormy meeting that was to end a violent weeklong strike, representatives of France's fishermen decided on Wednesday to put the question to a full vote Thursday.

United States fish exporters, meanwhile, protested moves by the

French government to limit imports, saying tons of frozen fish were left

rotting at French airports. Operators of smaller French vessels asserted that new government funding and measures to prop up prices were mainly helping larger producers, and they demanded more relief. Fishermen in the Brittany port of Le Guilvenec-booed Dominique Lapart, head of the nationwide Fishing Survival Committee, who urged them to return to work.

EU Angers Vatican on Homosexuals

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) — The Vatican harshly criticized a European Parliament resolution that homosexual couples should be allowed to many and adopt children, saying Wednesday that "no man can take the place of a natural mother.

Homosexuality is an "aberrant deviation" and children adopted by homosexuals will bear the scars of suffering and frustration, said L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican newspaper. "Encouraging homosexual ten-dencies means overturning natural order, set by God at the moment of

Creation," the newspaper said in an editorial.

The European Parliament resolution on Tuesday, which is not binding on the 12 European Union members, was drawn up by a German Green Environmental groups and several politicians in Indonesia have said that if oil and gas were in prosecution of homosexuality as a public misance or gross indecency, and to discrimination in criminal, civil, contract and commercial law.

Georgia Vows to Protect Jewish Sites

TBILISI, Georgia (AP) — The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevard-nadze, has ordered his government to protect Jewish historical sites after the recent desecration of a Jewish cemetery in Tbilisi, the Georgian

Mr. Shevardnadze promised in his decree that he would not allow the disruption of 26 centuries of friendship between the Georgian and

Dozens of headstones in a Jewish graveyard in the Ortachala district of Tbilisi were destroyed by vandals in late January. To demonstrate that Georgia will not allow anti-Semitism to take hold, Mr. Shevardnadze set up a commission to protect Jewish religious and cultural monuments and ordered a team of investigators to try to find the people responsible for the graveyard incident.

For the Record

Jacques Attali, former president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has won symbolic damages of 1 franc to a libel suit against Le Point, a Paris weekly. The suit concerned a report that Mr. Attali had sought an apartment worth 5 million francs (\$837,000) from the government.

Correction

A back-page article in the Feb. 4 editions incorrectly credited Johnny Mandel for writing the music for the television series "Peter Gunn." The composer was Henry Mancini.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Like Continental, USAir Cuts Fares

NEW YORK (AP) - USAir has cut the price of some business tickets in half and lopped up to 70 percent off leisure fares to answer to Continental Airlines' cheaper rates.

The lower orices, which apply to 96 destinations, are not a sale but new fares USAir will charge for the mostly short- to medium-haul routes, a

Continental said it would match USAir's prices on routes where they compete. Several other major carriers said they were studying the reductions and would probably match them on such routes.

French High-Speed Train Derails

many of his chief minister's powers. Chief Buthelezi threatened to cut off his allowance.

Since then, the king and Chief Buthelezi have settled into a comfortable mutual discount of the tracks near the next the next that had fallen off a freight train. No injuries were reported among the 200 people aboard.

On Dec. 21. a TGV ran off the tracks near the next the next than next t Chaulnes at about 300 bilometers (190 miles) per hour after the ground collapsed because of a cavity underneath dating from World War I. One person was injured.

> The number of traffic deaths in France last year, at 9,052, was still the highest in Europe, the police said Wednesday. It was one and a half times times as many as in Germany and twice as many as to Britain. (Reuters) All Nippon Airways has announced that it will increase the distance between seat rows in business class by 25,5 centimeters, to 127 centime-ters (50 inches), starting next month, and that seats will be reclinable an

> extra 10 degrees, to 49 degrees.

The U.S. Embassy in Cairo takes seriously Islamic militants' warnings to all foreigners to leave Egypt immediately, the U.S. State Department said, and has informed Americans in Egypt of the latest threats. (AP)

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Swiss Program Revives Debate

On the Legalization of Drugs The beginning of a new Swiss drug-distri-bution program for addicts, using pure her-oin provided quite officially by a French

company, has revived debate over legalizadon of hard drugs in Europe.

The Swiss program, begun recently in Zurich and six other cantons, is to provide

heroin, morphine or methadone for three years to 700 volunteers under strict medical supervision. All those taking part are over 18 have unsuccessfully tried detoxification cures and were found by doctors to be in a state of physical deterioration. The program aims to help them reduce their dependence and to cut down drug related crime; in addition, social workers will try to help addicts find housing and work.

Swiss authorities had to obtain United Nations permission to buy 15 kilograms (33 pounds) of heroin from a French company, Francopia, because such purchases violate a Vienna Convencion on narcotics control. Francopia in turn received authorization for the deal - kept secret until the heroin had safely been transported to Switzerland — from the French government.

Alain Labrousse, director of a drugs monitoring organization in France, said be found it "surprising and paradoxical that the gov-ernment approved such a sale even though it refuses to take part in a real debate on drug

In Portugal, Health Minister Paulo Mendo said this week that the European Union should study legalization. "The notion that I can avoid crime by getting a drug addict and giving him drugs is, from a medical view-point, perfectly sound," he said.

And in Rotterdam, Police Chief Rob Hessing said that only by legalizing heroin sales and possession could smuggling be combat-

Around Europe

The entire panel of Gardeners' Question Time, one of the BBC's favorite radio programs, has defected to a commercial station. The five panelists left after the program's chairman, Stefan Buczacki, was dropped in a makeover aimed at attracting younger listeners, according to the commercial station, Classic FM.

"With Classic, the program will retain its homely flavor," said Mr. Buczacki, "as it will continue to be broadcast from village halls." GQT, as fans call the BBC program, has been on the air since 1947 and has 1.3 million

The director of the morgue at Copenha-gen's Institute for Forensic Medicine has been suspended for allowing unauthorized people to view cadavers — for an admission fee of about \$8. The director, Bjarne Hansen, even allowed visitors to touch and photograph bodies, according to Süddeutsche Zeitung of Munich. The case has taken on political overtones. Jan Köpke, a member of parliament, said he feared that the Danish people's trust in the medical system would be seriously damaged and that fewer people might now be willing to leave their bodies to

It turns out that France's new high-tech 50 franc bill, developed at great expense and supposedly close to counterfeit-proof, has a weakness. So learned a Carcassonne man when he innocently tried to pay for a pur-chase using one of the hills. The shopowner, finding the bill a bit odd, passed it through a detecting device, which rejected it. Only then did the man realize that the bill, retrieved from a load of washing, had noticeably shrunk. The Bank of France insists that its bills are not designed to stand up to washing machine conditions. So money launderers.

Brian Knowlton

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1994

Health Costs Study: A Cautionary Note

Budget Head Sees Savings Despite Big Projected Deficit

tor of the Congressional Comment of the Congressional Office cautioned on Wednesday against reading too much into his agency's calculation that President Bill Clinton's health-care plain would drive the United States deficient by \$126 hillion between 1995

The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, itemized some of the budget office two points in the budget office two points in the administration's

that same time period, the plan would reduce the nation's medical bills by a third of a trillion dollars. Mr. Reischauer told the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday that without President Clinton's proposed caps on insurance premi-

ums, the costs would be "quite a bit form of higher wages."

Senator John C. Danforth, Rehigher."
He urged legislators to "design a that makes sense." health-care plan that makes sense."

"You shouldn't let budgetary treatment dictate program design,"

After Mr. Reischauer's statement on Tuesday that the Clinton health plan would add more than \$120 billion to the delicit within a decade, the Republicans claimed that he had delivered a knockout

blow to the president's proposal. The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said that the budget office report made Mr. Clinton's plan "dead on arrival" and that the House should get on with writing its own bipartisan

House majority leader. Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, stressing that the report showed that the White House plan could cover all Americans and still cut medical bills in the long run.

The differences are relatively ly," be said. The numbers add small, and we will resolve them on up.

WASHINGTON — The director of the Congressional Budget Office cautioned on Wednesday Commerce Committee. The president of the Congressional Budget Commerce Committee. The president of the Commerce Committee.

perspective, including its projection that it would lower bus health insurance costs by \$90 billion in 2004 alone

Mr. Reischauer said that "the vast preponderance of that money

publican of Missouri, who called himself one of only three Republican senators who support the idea of limiting insurance premiums, said it would be hard for Congress to muster "the will to stick with

By resisting White House arguments to keep most of the costs plan off-budget, Mr. Reischauer became an instant hero to Republication. cans. That gives them an opening to label as taxes the insurance premiums that employers would pay, and to claim that Mr. Clinton is calling for a hage tax increase.

Representative Richard K. Armey, Republican of Texas, chairbill.

Democratic congressional leaders consulted with Mr. Clinton on report "a victory for good government and honest bookkeeping." man of the House Republican Conference, called the hudget office

"It's not a problem," said the dy, Democrat of Massachusetts, ouse majority leader, Richard A. said that when the smoke cleared, the budget office's analysis would be seen as "a solid vote of confidence in the administration's

The plan is sound economical-



THE AMERICAS / EXPORTING A LIFEST



BATILING THE ELEMENTS — Two residents of Malibu, California, wading across a mud-filled highway to get to their flooded apartment. Fierce rains touched off heavy mud slides in the area, where much protective vegetation had been burued away in recent fires. In New York, a man struggled into a taxi with his newly purchased snow shovel as storms renewed their assault on the area.

Prosecution Rests In N.Y. Bombing After 207 Witnesses

حكذامن الأصل

NEW YORK - After more than four months of testimony, the government has rested its case against the four defendants in the World

Trade Center trial.
With the 207 witnesses the prosecution called to the stand and the 1,003 exhibits it presented to the jury, the prosecution was trying to produce an avalanche of circumstantial evidence. Prosecutors rested their case on

Tuesday after two final days of testimony by David Williams, who gave an overview of the evidence as the FBI's primary investigator of the terrorist bombing last Feb. 26. Defense attorneys are expected

this week. It is considered unlikely, the courtroom rocking in laughter however, that any of the defendants will choose to take the wit-

soldiers," who are accused of con- a second bomb. Again, the evistructing the bomb that devastated deoce was circumstantial. the World Trade Center, killing six

dants rented an apartment and a Pakistan,

chemicals for the bomb and had access to joint bank accounts to

finance their endeavors. One of the most discouraging moments for prosecutors occurred when a Jersey City gas station at-tendant was called to the stand to identify two defendants - Mohammed A. Salameh and Mahmud Abohalima --- who he said filled up their yellow rental van before the

After accurately describing the physical features of Mr. Salameh and Mr. Abohalima, the witness, Willie Hernandez Moosh, was asked to identify them in the courtto start presenting evidence later to two members of the jury, leaving

Witnesses said a third defendant. Nidal A. Ayyad, who held joint bank accounts with Mr. Salameh, The prosecution has built its case ordered chemicals of the type inentirely on indirect evidence vestigators believe were used in the against four people it calls "foot trade center bomb, purportedly for

Mohammed Ahmad Ajaj, the fipeople, injuring more than 1,000 nal defendant, was in jail on a pass-and disabling the building for a port violation at the time of the month. bombing. The government's theory is that Mr. Ajaj provided bomb-making manuals to the conspiracircumstantial evideoce after an- tors as early as September 1992. other to try to show that the defen- when he entered the country from

Whether Nacho or Burger, It Sounds Appetizing to Asians

By Charles P. Wallace

Los Angeles Times Service
HONG KONG — The restaurant seemed strangely familiar: A Los Angeles Times news rack was nestled next to the front door, the L.A. Raiders were playing on the large-screen televisions overhead and yuppies at the bar munched buffalo wings and "Dodger Dogs,"

The menu offered Rodeo Drive nachos, Santa Monica clam chowder and a vegetarian club sandwich. The ambience seemed straight out of Hollywood.

But barely visible, past the ocon signs in the polished plate glass, loomed the Bank of China building — an unmistakable Hong Kong landmark. Welcome to L.A. Café, a new restaurant chain, which is doing booming business by selling a slice of California to Asia.

"This wouldn't work in L.A., where it's old hat," said J.R. Robertson, an expatriate U.S. insurance executive who founded the restaurant a year ago. "We're selling the L.A. lifestyle, which seems exotic here."

different from anything they are used to." While American gourmets increasingly experiment with the foods of Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and even Burma, Asian diners have been falling head over beels in love with American food — from

Big Macs to Häagen-Dazs. In fact, when the fast-food franchiser MeDonald's opened its first restaurant in Singapore in 1982, it quickly became the biggest-selling McDonald's in the world. Now, 8 of the world's top 10 McDonald's are in Asia - 7 in Hong Koog and 1 in

Take a stroll down Bangkok's Silom Road and you might think you had been transported to a suburban U.S. shopping mall: McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Swensen's Ice Cream and a Sizzler Steak House oo one side of the avenue, Arby's and Burger King on the other.

Tooy Roma's, a Dallas-based franchise chain that specializes in ribs, opened its doors io Singapore a year ago and has a line around the block every night. With Asians are throwing away the values of only 130 seats, it sells 800 meals a day. because it's familiar and there are no older generations and this kind of place is Franchised by Indonesian entrepreneurs. or religious issues." Mr. Lane said.

Tony Roma's has expanded to Hong Kong and to Jakarta, where every month it manages to sell a 20-foot container-load of pork ribs in the world's largest Muslim country; 15 more branches are to open in the region in the pext three years.

"Business is just terrific, it's unreal," said Karl Faux, an Austrian hotelier who oversees Tony Roma's operations in Southeast Asia for its franchise owner, Mas Millenium. "Anything that is American is really hot right now. Another company that is advancing io

Asia is Kentucky Fried Chicken, now a subsidiary of PepsiCo Inc. and renamed KFC, with "the colonel" demoted to a peripheral role. Tim Lane, KFC's president for Asia, says that in the last four years the number of its chicken restaurants in Southeast Asia bas risen from 250 to 600; the Japanese market has grown from 600 to 1,000. Thailand, where there were oone as recently as 1989, has 50 KFC

"Chicken is a great concept for Asia because it's familiar and there are no health

Although rents are often higher in Asia's congested cities than in the United States, increased business more than compensates. Mr. Lane said that while the typical KFC restaurant in the United States does \$200,000 a month in business, the average outlet io Asia rakes in \$750,000.

Daniel Ng, a chemical engineer who became a millionaire as the Hong Kong fran-chise owner for McDonald's, recalled that in the early 1980s, many people warned him against entering the fast-food business. "Chinese won't eat hamburgers," he recalled being told.

Mr. Ng now owns 72 McDonald's in Hong Kong and 3 in China: he has a onethird interest in the Singapore franchise. One thing that sets Asia apart from other regions is the relative strength of its families. Food outlets with the strongest appeal

to families seem to have the most success. Some restaurant operators have found, however, that Asian tastes differ. In Thailand, Pizza Hut puts pineapple on some of its pizzas and hot sauce on the tables; KFC offers a "hot and spicy" version of the old standby for Asians accustomed to piquant U.S. marketers also had to rethink strat-

The Hard Rock Café, for example, was a big success in Singapore and Jakaria, but stumbled in Thailand. For one thing, Thai rustomers were offended by the Hard Rock's legendary friendly waiters, who were encouraged to sit with the customers to take their orders, said James Choong, financial director of the restaurant. Thais were not used to sitting with servants.

Another complication was the name many Thais considered a "cafe" a cuphemism for a brothel. The company stuck with its name, but got its waiters to take orders standing up; business is slowly im-

The Asian welcome, while warm, has not been universal. Many countries view with suspicion any hint that American values are being imported to their relatively con-

"We should not be swayed by the trend toward eating oonrice food, iccluding Western food, Indonesia's vice president.

\$500,000 Is Vindication For a Harassed Taxpayer

WASHINGTON - In what is almost certainly the largest payment ever by the Internal Revenue Service for harassing a taxpayer, the agency has written a \$500,000 check to a prominent Miami lawyer to settle his accassations that three vindictive agency employ-

ces violated his civil rights.

The lawyer, Daniel N. Heller, won the settlement last month after a struggle with the IRS that began in 1975 and that resulted in, among other things, Mr. Heller's serving four months in prison.
"This \$500,000 apology by the IRS is my total vindication," Mr. Heller said. "It proves I never cheated on my tax returns, never owed

any money to the IRS, paid all my taxes on time and was totally innocent of the trumped-up charges filed against me.

Mr. Heller's troubles began when The Miami News, where he was general counsel, reported that an IRS team was engaged in illegal general counsel, reported that an IRS team was engaged in illegal spying on the sexual and drinking habits of important local citizens. The newspaper gave the spying activity the name "Operation Leprechaum." The IRS, believing the newspaper obtained information from within the agency, asked Mr. Heller to identify the source. He refused, citing the First Amendment.

He had what a judge later called "a heated exchange of words" with one agent — a man the paper had identified as head of the spy

operation. They were very menacing and very threatening to me, Mr. Heller said in a telephone interview.

After filing his tax return for 1976, Mr. Heller was investigated for tax evasion, with one of the three agents on his case turning out to be the bead of "Operation Leprechaum." In 1982, he was indicted and

A reporter for The Tribune Chronicle of Warren, Ohio, Lisa A.

Abraham, has been in jail three weeks, longer than any American

reporter in a decade, because she refused to testify before a grand

jury about an interview she conducted with a county official accused of improper use of government funds.

• A storm that damped another blanket of heavy snow across the United States has followed that up with a speen of ice in the North.

"It's not going to thaw, it's going to be solid ice on top of whatever we have," a National Weather Service forecaster said, predicting a foot (30 centimeters) of snow on top of the record 8.9 inches (23 centimeters) ihat fell Tuesday at Newark International Airport.

Execution by hanging is constitutional, a sharply divided federal appeals court has ruled in San Francisco. By a 6-to-5 vote, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the claim of a triple murderer.

Charles R. Campbell, who argued that death by hanging constituted

A California grand jury considering child sex abuse charges against the pop star Michael Jackson heard testimony from the actor Marlon

Brando's son, Miko; who has worked for Mr. Jackson as a body-

guard. Last month, Mr. Jackson, 35, reached a settlement with a 14-year-old who said the entertainer had molested him. NYT, AP, LAT

Away From Politics

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton's New Anti-Drug Pian

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton unveiled an anti-drug plan Wednesday that puts added emphasis on treatment and prevention, calling it an approach that is "both smart and tough." Overall, the \$13.2 billion proposal would in-crease anti-drug funding by \$1 billion — the first increase in anti-drug spending in two years. It also represents a departure from the drug-fighting phi-

losophy of the Bush administration. The plan increases spending for prevention and treatment by \$826.5 million — or 18 percent — to \$5.4 billion. Mr. Clinton says the plan seeks to put

140,000 more hard-core drug users into drug treatment in the next year. "No nation can fight crime and drugs without dealing honestly and forthrightly with the problem of drug addiction," Mr. Clinton said. (AP)

Panel Clears Talbott Nomination

WASHINGTON - The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Strobe Talbott's nomination to be deputy secretary of state Wednesday after pressing the former journalist on his views on

The committee voted, 17 to 2, to send Mr. Talbott's nomination to the full Senate for confirmation, with Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Hank Brown, Republican of Colorado, dissenting. The nomination came under some fire because of Mr. Talbott's writings when he was a correspondent for Time magazine, which critics said displayed bias against Israel.

Mr. Talbott, Mr. Clinton's close friend since

they were Rhodes scholars and roommates at Oxford University 25 years ago, is currently the State Department's ambassador-at-large for Russia and the other former Soviet republics. Another old friend from Oxford, Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich, was on hand at the confirmation bearing Tuesday in support of Mr. Talbott.

Several national Jewish groups and at least two Republican senators, Connie Mack of Florida and Allonse M. D'Amato of New York, have come out against the nomination since last week, when the Zionist Organization of America drew attention to

Mr. Talbont's writings.

During the hearing, Mr. Talbott said he had at times deviated from his "core beliefs" on Israel "in the heat of forensic and journalistic battle." But he said that he had always believed the U.S.-Israel relation was unshakable.

(AP)

Senate Approves 4 as Envoys

WASHINGTON — The Senate approved the nominations of four Democratic loyalists to ambassadorial posts after a four-month delay caused

by questions over their foreign policy expertise.

M. Larry Lawrence, a San Diego developer and hotel owner, was confirmed as ambassador to Switzerland by a 76-to-19 vote. The other three, K. Terry Dornbush for the Netherlands, Sidney Williams for the Bahamas, and Thomas Siebert for Sweden, were approved by a voice vote.

Mr. Lawrence was singled out last year by the American Foreign Service Association for his lack of foreign affairs experience and allegations of irregularities in his campaign contributions to the Democratic Party.

Mr. Dornbush has given more than \$250,000 to the Democratic Party over the past three elections, and Mr. Lawrence almost \$200,000. Mr. Williams married to Representative Maxine Waters of California, Mr. Siebert was a classmate of Mr. Clinton's at Georgetown University.

Quote/Unquote

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala: "In this administration, there are so many women at high levels that you literally can move a major policy issue all the way to the president's desk without ever touching a man's hands." [WP]

boom, go away!"

2 Top Pentagon Aides Take Aim At Balanced-Budget Amendment WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's two senior officials have taken an unvarnished stance against the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the 118 Court and the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the 118 Court and the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced-budget amendment to the 118 Court and the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added, "you can see the latest plan for a balanced federal budget as early as 2001, he added to the latest plan federal budget as 2001, he added to the latest plan federal budget as 2001, he added to the

kashvili, chairman of the Joint was reluctant, as a compartisan mil-Chiefs of Staff, have told Congress itary official, to enter into a "politithat the amendment would probably force large and immediate cuts did. "I fully align myself with Sec- Judiciary Committee. in the discretionary portion of the retary Perry on this issue," he said. federal budget, about half of which goes to the military.

For the businessmen...

The Bucharest Conference will bring

together in particular the countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

Central Asia.

the Arab countries

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and often underrated markets.

get amendment to the U.S. Conspiration.

Defense Secretary William J.

Perry and General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the Island Conspiration of the I

cally charged" debate, and then he of Illinois, swept easily through the It would prohibit the govern-

Mr. Perry's assessment of the ef- ment from running a deficit except ses to the military.

fect on military programs assumed in time of war or imminent war, or "We are for, as I suppose most that Congress would balance the unless three-fifths of Congress vot-

CANCER: Are Newer Generations at Greater Risk?

Continued from Page 1

into account. They were calculated as simple fractions: the number of new diagnoses (or deaths) for a given age group divided by the size of the population in that group. This made the rates "age-adjust-

"cruel and unusual punishment."

The researchers divided cancer into two groups: those such as lung, larynx, esophagus and mouth, likely to be caused in part by smoking; and all others, such as colon, breast, cervix and lymph node, in which smoking plays in the role.

They then looked at two trends:

the change in cancer rates during the 15-year period, and changes in the risk of getting cancer among different age-group "cohorts" of

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people born between 1888 and the This trend appears to have mid-1950s. Only data on whites peaked, with women born in the were used because cancer statistics for other racial groups for 1973 to 1987 were not reliable, the re-

searchers said. Among the findings: • In the 15 years between 1973 and 1987, the overall mortality rate dropped 19 percent for people in the 65- to 74-year-old age group. Deaths from cardiovascular disease dropped 36 percent, but deaths. from cancer rose 8 percent.

and 1897—a finding that reflects times greater risk of getting the the explosive increase in women's disease than women born 50 years smoking in mid-century.

• Men born between 1948 and 1957 are three times more likely to contract a nonsmoking-related cancer than men born shortly before the turn of the century, and about two times more likely to develop any type of cancer.

· For women, the risk of non- During the 15-year period, the smoking-related cancers peaked rate of new smoking-related can-with the cohort born between 1913 cers in women rose by 50 percent, and 1922. It has remained steady but stayed steady in men. The rate among women born in the three of cancer not related to smoking in decades thereafter - a rate about contrast; stayed stable in women 30 percent higher than that seen for but rose about 20 percent in men women born in the 1890s. When • Women born in the 1920s and breast cancer is looked at alone, 1930s had a risk six times greater of . however, risk of developing the disdeveloping a smoking-related can-cer than women born between 1888 Women born in the 1950s have 2.7 earlier.

SLEEPLESS: Aftershocking

Continued from Page 1

Oregon Spring, Sparklettes, Evian and Crystal Geyser. "Everywhere I go when I see water, I buy it." said Ms. Jacobson, a psychic.

Last week, Karen K. Ross, a psy-chologist, and Matt Healy, a marriage therapist, gave a free carth-quake stress seminar at a courch in Brentwood. Ms. Ross gave a demonstration in deep breathing, which she advised for anxiety and lear of aftershocks.

denial. "Denial gets a had rap," be thousands of people have taken said. "Denial allows you to have a public transportation for the first full bladder and drive anyway." Peter Berrocal, a real-estate manager who was there, shared his

own post-earthquake, stress-bust-ing technique; counting to 100. "f don't drive," he said. "I take taxis. I you may think I'm crazy, but I need you to count to 100 with me: [7] we sort of chant together."

There are all kinds of ways of coping with aftershocks. Frank Simonelli, a marketing consultant in Beverly Hills, eats doughnuts. Rick Sherman, the West Coast marketing manager for Geffen Records, said that on the advice of a thera-

pist he had taught his 2-year-old son, Andy, to yell, "Go away, big

The earthquake has altered life here in all sorts of ways. With some freeways shut down, and those that Mr. Healy put in a good word for are open more crowded than ever.

Before the earthquake, the Santa Clarita route, from the Antelope Valley to downtown Los Angeles. carried 950 passengers a day, acsay to the taxi driver, Excuse me, cording to Peter Hidalgo, a spokesman for Metrolink. On Jan. 25, 21,000 passengers rode that line, pay you extra. I give them \$5. Then though the number is now at 10,000

American citizens are for, a bal- budget by cutting discretionary ed to suspend the ban. CRANS-MONTANA

FORUM IN BUCHAREST 21-24 APRIL 1994 Under the auspices of the Government of Romania



year st the Crans-Montana Forum. Jean-Paul Carteron President of the Crans-Montana Forum

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Europe Parliament, A Home Divided

France Insists on Strasbourg, Others Hold Out for Brussels

By Tom Buerkle
aternational Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG. France - The topic of debate on the floor of the European Parliament on Wednesday was about lofty as it gets - a draft constitution for Europe.

But in the corridors and back offices, the real debate was about whether or not to give in to French pressure to crect a new huilding here to stop the drift of the parlia-

Paris has forced a showdown by threatening to block the creation of new seats and thereby disrupt European elections set for June unless the European Parliament agrees to huild a new 2-hillion-franc (\$335 million) edifice here.

The pressure reawakened opposition from members who have long resented having to shuttle be-tween Strasbourg, where plenary sessions are held one week a month, and their offices in Brussels, where committees and party groups meet the rest of the time.

"We want a single seat because you can't have a Congress in San Francisco when the executive is based in Washington," said Peter Price. a British member who is eading a campaign against a new

At a time when the Maastricht Treaty has given it real influence over European Union policies, the parliament is stymied by being based some 440 kilometers (275 miles) away from the real power hrokers — the European Commis sion and the Council of Ministers of the 12 member states - in Brussels, Mr. Price contends.

He says parliament wastes more than 100 million Ecus (\$110 million) a year, or 15 percent of its budget, on shuffling around and duplicating offices and equipment in the two cities and in Luxembourg, home of the parliamentary staff. What's more, he considers it an affront to democracy that the members themselves have never

French Backing for Brittan?

Agence France-Presse PARIS - Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, said Wednesday during a visit here that Sir Leon Brittan could win French hacking to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the Europe-

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had the final say on where they 5it.

France considers the stakes just as vital. From its origins in the 1950s, the European Union has based its legislative bodies in Strasbourg as a symbol of French-Gerreconciliation. French officials point out. Parliament today is the only EU institution based on French soul.

"It was not an economic choice." said Nicole Fontaine of France, vice president of the parliament. "We made a political and symbolic choice. That commitment must be

The fact that the commitment is being questioned is largely Paris's fault. The government dawdled in proposing an alternative to the current rented chamber, which is too small to handle June's expansion to 561 seats from 518 and the expected arrival of new members next year from Austria, Sweden, Fin-

land and Norway.

Meanwhile, the natural attraction of Brussels has been reinforced by the completion there last year of an ample new chamber, the first part of a \$1.2 hillion complex on which the European Parliament has a long-term lease. The chamber will play host to four additional plenary sessions this year, a number many members are eager to see

So France is fighting back, hop-ing that its threat to block the creation of new seats will force the parliament to sign a building contract quickly. The tactics are angering France's main ally, however, because those seats are being added to give Eastern Germany represen-tation in the parliament for the first

Hans-Gert Pottering, the head of the German Christian Democratic group in parliament, says he accepts the French argument for Strasbourg but added, "I criticize that we are held hostage."

Anthony Simpson, a British member who sits on a select panel negotiating with French authorities, said those talks might not be pleted before the start of April. the logistical deadline by which parliament must know whether the election will be for 561 or 518 mem-

'My own personal view is that the parliament should not sign contract under threat," be said. French authorities added to the opposition this week by clearing the proposed huilding site.

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SOLIDARITY IN THE STREETS - Some of the 20,000 members of the trade union Solidarity who protested the government's budget plan Wednesday in Warsaw. The maion wants more money for social programs. The government wants to hold the line against spending that could increase its deficit and spark inflation. Parliament votes on the budget early next month.

After a String of Broken Accords, Will the Serbs Abide by This One?

SARAJEVO - Faced with the threat of NATO air strikes after the deaths of 68 people in an attack on Sarajevo's market, the Bosnian Serbs agreed Wednesday to place the heavy guns that have bombarded the city for 22 months under United Nations control and allow UN forces to wedge themselves been warring Muslim and Serbian

Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose of Britain, the UN command-

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ins of Sarajevo's airport.

"This is a very small start to a very large problem." the general said. "People should not read too much into it."

Cease-fires and other agree-ments are not new in this 22-month-old war, and Wednesday's accord seemed to be a last-disch effort by the Bosnian Serbian forces, largely held responsible for firing the 120mm mortar at the marketplace, to avoid pressure in

the West to end their siege of Sara-In September 1992, Serbs

around the city agreed to place their heavy guns, estimated at more eased they reneged. In mid-1993, interest in Bosnia, the UN Security Council passed a resolution making Sarajevo a "safe area" and stating that an attack against this crumbling city constituted an at-tack against the UN. However, when Western interest in Bosula

The difference Wednesday involved of two points. Fust. agreement - between Manojlo Milovanovic, chief of staff of the Serbian paramilitary forces, and Jovan was brokered against a clear Treaty Organization leaders to force the Serbs to roll back their

Rose as any weapon bigger than 12.7 caliber. Secondly, the Serbs accepted the idea of interposing UN forces be-tween Muslim and Serbian lines and, even more significantly, agreed to put their weapons under UN control — not simply UN ob-servation — without simultan sously requiring the Muslim side to put their guns under UN lock and key. General Rose intimated that UN forces would position themselves between the two sides as human

shields to prevent renewed lighting.

than 1,400 pieces occupying 160 positions, under UN observation, but once Western pressure on them

faced again with resurgent Western two liaison officers from the Serb receded, subsequent Serbian artillery barrages on the city went un-

Divjak, deputy commander of the mostly-Muslim Bosnian Army change of heart by North Atlantic heavy guns, described by General

- JOHN POMFRET

Serbs Suspected of Planning Phony Recovery of U.S. Arms

American Says Accusations Would Follow

was carrying weapons.

Crost and Muslim factions fighting

in the war. General Jones said he

was concerned Bosnian Serhs

mer Yugoslavia. The airdrop is the only way that ournerous places in

Bosnia can now get food without passing through a Serb checkpoint.

When it started in February 1993, the airdrop was not wel-comed by United Nations officials

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina — In an attempt to deflect inter-national attention from the killing of 68 people in Sarajevo's market last weekend, Bosnian Serb au-

thorities are planning to accuse the United States of air-dropping weapons to the Bosnian government's mostly Muslim forces, a semor American military officer said Wednesday.

The officer, Brigadier General lim Jones of the U.S. Marine Corps, said that soon after the 120mm mortar round hit the city's central marketplace on Saturday. American officers monitoring Bosnian Serb military communications picked up "highly credible" infor-mation stating that Serb authorities were planning to stage a fake recov-ery of air-dropped weapons and accuse the United States.

General Jones asserted that Serbs were patching together an American parachute and the remnants of a pallet, both used during the U.S.-led operation to air-drop food to besieged Muslim areas, along with some guns and planned to stage the "recovery" in the com-

ing days.
"I have been warned there may the airbe an attempt to portray the air-drop in other than humanitarian light to suggest that we drop arms sometimes." General Jones said. 'It is not out of the realm of possihility of having an orchestrated

The general said such accusa-tinus would be "ludicrous," amounting to an "absolute traves-

General Jones is the chief of staff of Operation Provide Comfort, the mission designed to airlift and air-drop humanitarian aid to millions of people in Bosnia. The general's comments, made during a visit to Sarajevo, illustrate the high-stakes game of press manipulation in the conflict and also the fact that Bosnia's army is indeed obtaining more weapons from a variety of sources, although General Jones said it was not from the American-

The general said that one rumor, passed around by some United Na-tions officials in Bosnia, concerned the methods said to be used by the Americans to drop weapons to the

Muslim forces. Before the cargo planes leave the Rhein-Main Air Base in Germany, they are checked for weapons by

German C-160s and one French C-160 participate in the airdrop. In November, the United States doubled its contribution to the mission.

might suggest that after takeoff, one of the U.S. planes carrying food would drop out of the flight pattern and be replaced by another plane, with similar markings, that Most military officials have said they do not believe U.S. forces are air-dropping weapons to the Mas-im forces because they conduct the drops at such an altitude that in almost every operation some pal-The general said his principal worry was that the Serbs might create an incident in order to justilets fall on either the Serb or the Croat side. About 85 percent of the parachutes now hit within a half-mile of the intended drop zone, but fy slowing down or stopping the air-drop operation, which has been that often still puts the pallets perhaps the most successful of all the international missions in foracross enemy lines.

Over the past six months, however, UN military officials have reported that the Muslim forces have obtained an increasing number of weapons, mostly light arms and portable anti-tank systems.

The officials have identified sevor Western military officers. But it has proved invaluable at keeping tens of thousands of people alive, especially in the besieged Muslim enclaves. As of Jan. 30, the U.S.-led operation had dropped 14,252 tons of food and 192 tons of medical tries, which supply the arms over-land through Croatia by briling Croat officials; Slovenia, and in several local cases Serb troops, who have sold mortars and bowitzers to the Muslims in exchange for salt, food and hard currency.

— JOHN POMFRET

supplies. Currently, 12 U.S. C-130s, three

Despite Greeks, U.S. Plans To Recognize Macedonia

By David Binder

WASHINGTON - The United States extended formal recognition on Wednesday to the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

The White House said it would establish full diplomatic relations on condition that Macedonia try to resolve differences with Greece.

Diplomatic recognition of Macedonia by the United States was planned two years ago, but strong objections by Greece and by politically influential Greek-Americans held up the action.

The Athens government objected to the name chosen by the Slavic republic, one of the six republics to emerge after the collapse of the former Yugoslavia in 1991, claiming that Macedonia was historically Greek, as evidenced by its also being the name for the northernmost administrative district of Greece.

The White House appeared to address Athens's concerns by calling the state "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia." We recognize that Greece and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have outstanding differences which we expect will be resolved through good faith negotiations," the White House state-

The Greeks said the Slavs threatened their territorial integrity by adopting the name Macedonia. For months, they successfully defended this position in the 12-member European Union.

American recognition of the government in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia in the former Yugoslavia, was extended because key European countries like Britain, France and Germany had created the precedent of opening ties, an American government official said.

BOSNIA: Life in Sarajevo, Hostage to Sniper Whims

a single destructive mortar blast

As Western leaders, NATO and Doo the European Union debated what cede any territory in his penthouse

day for one of the snipers "up there," as the women put it, a bullet smushed into one of their last places of refuge, passing through a barricade of clothes and books that Mrs. Dervisefendic has constructed in the living room, into what had been the safety of this tiny cham-

ber.
"Oh. God, I was afraid they would find us bere," she said. Alexander Domazet, 42, a neighbor, gives new meaning to the expression "honse proud." Over than a kilogram of bullets and scraps of mortars that have landed

might be stalling for time to wait

the NATO meeting on Wednesday.

but diplomats said later that the two had agreed to go along with the

threat, in the hope that it would

improve prospects for peace and end the siege before the deadline.

Peace talks are due to resume in

Geneva on Thursday.

Greece, which fears attacks

would bring a wider Balkan war.

said that it would not veto a NATO

to do to relieve this city's strangula-tion and punish those responsible With his Muslim wife, Aida, he still for Saturday's atrocity, the two sis- works, reads and sleeps where beters were considering evacuating used to. Three times he has re-ther pantry and crowding into the placed glass in his front windows, itchen.

Recently, on a particularly busy

blown out by suipers or mortar shells. Twice he has risked his life

most whole, their family isn't. It

has been two years since the Domazets have seen their two children, both refugees in Norway. Mrs. Domazet has recently received approval from the Norwegian government to travel there to see Maja, 12, about 600 days of war, the graphic and Denis, 9. But the Serbian encir-designer has collected a little more clement prevents her departure. Like many in Sarajevo, the Do-mazets and the two sisters see little

in his apartment, which, like that of the sisters below him, faces the Serbian guns.

Unlike the sisters, however, Mr.

Unlike the sisters, however, Mr. les over the L politicians, especially in the United States, gave them talse hope that somehow the West would help and their suffering. Airdrops of food were seen -

wrongly - as a precursor to airdrops of weapons. Clothes fashshells. Twice he has risked his life found from Western parachutes be-repairing other damage on the roof.
"It took me 10 years and about shirts" and "Clinton dresses."

\$60,000 to build this place," he Soon however, "Clinton, dobro" said, waving his arm around the "Clinton, good" — became "Clinsprawling dupler. "Nobody is going to take this away."

But while their house is still al"I'm an old lady," said Mis.

Dervisciendic. "I know false talk when I see it."

"Deep in my heart, I'm an opti-mist," Mr. Domazet added. "It seems that we have come to another critical moment in our history. Something somewhere has got to break. I don't expect military intervention. These people will never fight for us. But somehow this torture has got to end."

NATO: Air Strikes Threatened in 10 Days Unless Serbs Pull Back Guns "There is no reason to go back." Said one alliance diplomat. "We are its opposition to air strikes. Prime craft are taking turns in patrolling Minister Jean Chrétien said over Bosnia from bases in Italy.

Continued from Page 1

city, according to the commander

broken other promises.

St., PANTIEON or bearts 5 come a read; room missor in a 44 25 to 7 to entropy 42 92 55 61 of the UN peacekeeping forces. Lieutenant General Sir Michael Rose of Britain. NATO diplomats cautioned. however, that previous cease-fires had failed and that the Serbs had

LOW COST FLIGHTS MEMORIAL NOTICE DALY FACHTS AT LOWEST FARES IS A memoral service for

The first Control of the control of Gregory C. Usher, director of the Ritz-Escoffier OLYMPIC RENTALS Ecole de Gastronomie Franctise will be lickl on Friday, February LILEHAMMER CLYMPIC GAMES 18th at 0:30 P.M. at the The state of the s American Cahedral in Paris.

> Mr. Usher, 45 years old. died Friday, Feb. 4. of an AIDS related illness.

A native of Fordand Oregon. Mr. Usher had been a resident of Paris since 1970. Besides creating the Ritz-Escuffier school in 1987, he laid been director of the La Varenne Ecole de Cuisine and later the

Cordon Bleu de Pans.

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decision but that it opposed strikes and would make no military support available.

in 1999, Mr. Usher was awarded the Chryslier du Merite Agricole by the French Covernment. He is survived by his longtime companion, Patrice Bachelard; mather and steplather

Artic C and William R. Reynolds, of Produck father and stepmother Kirk and Jean Usher, of Whitingham, Va.; and three fary. brothers, Nick Jr., of San Francisco, and Thomas and Gordon, of Portland

In lett of flowers, contributions may be sent to the American Library in Pans, 10. Rue General Carrou, 75007 Parts.

ment. He said he believed air strikes would not be needed be-cause Serbian forces had agreed to for outrage over a weekend massa-cre of civilians at a Sarajevo market withdraw their beavy weapons. to blow over. The morrar attack last Saturday, in addition to the 68 people killed, wounded more than He said Canada had accepted Canada, along with Greece, re-peated its reluctance to use force at

He said Canada had accepted the possibility of air strikes to "protect the civilian population and not set the repetition of the massacre of the last weekend".

He said Canada had accepted world leaders, apparently in a bid to avert strikes.

Before the meeting in Brussels started, Mr. Worner, the NATO tect the civilian population and not see the repetition of the massacre of the last weekend." Canada had opposed NATO air

strikes because of worry about re-taliation against Canadian peace-Looki keepers in the former Yugoslavia, particularly a contingent blocked by Serbian forces in the eastern Muslim enclave of Srebrenica. But Mr. Christian said the situation had progressed with Serb agreement to allow the Canadians to leave Sre-brenics and be relieved by Dutch soldiers.

About 100 NATO fighter planes.

Russia repeated its strong opposition to military action on Wednesday, with President Boris N. Yeltsin in argent contact with

secretary general called for action.
"We have had enough words."

Looking gaunt after another op-eration in his long battle against cancer, Mr. Worner said be had

come to the meeting against the advice of his doctors. Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, who has denied

responsibility for the mortar mas-sacre, has said any plane attacking Serbian forces would be shot down. (Resters, AP).

TRADE: Clinton Wants Commitments From Japan

Continued from Page 1 mitting Japan to meet targets for purchases of foreign goods.

In a letter to U.S. economists in December, Mr. Hosokawa said that Japan would achieve a "highly significant" reduction in its trade surplus in goods and services, but that its actions must be "volun-

The dispute over whether Japan has kept its promises on trade is partly a result of the imprecision of past agreements.

"A lot of those agreements were really vague," said Clyde V. Prestowitz Ir., president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington and a former U.S. trade negotiator. "Both sides could

A senior Japanese diplomat said this week that although voluntary targets — free from any threat of U.S. trade sanctions — conceivably could be accepted, the mood between the two sides' negotiators

He expressed hope that Mr.

tional Economics.

The Clinton administration, in particular, has bolstered expectations among business leaders and Congress that it will not back down was too sour now to permit proments from Japan on fumre trade progress, even if that leads to trade

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interpret them as they wanted to. The Japanese could claim with some justification that they did just what they said they would do. A senior Japanese diplomat said A senior Japanese diplomat said

Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa would be able to improve the chemistry. but the fear remained that the United States would turn voluntary goals into binding commitments. enforced by trade actions. The hard line on both sides

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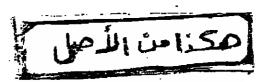
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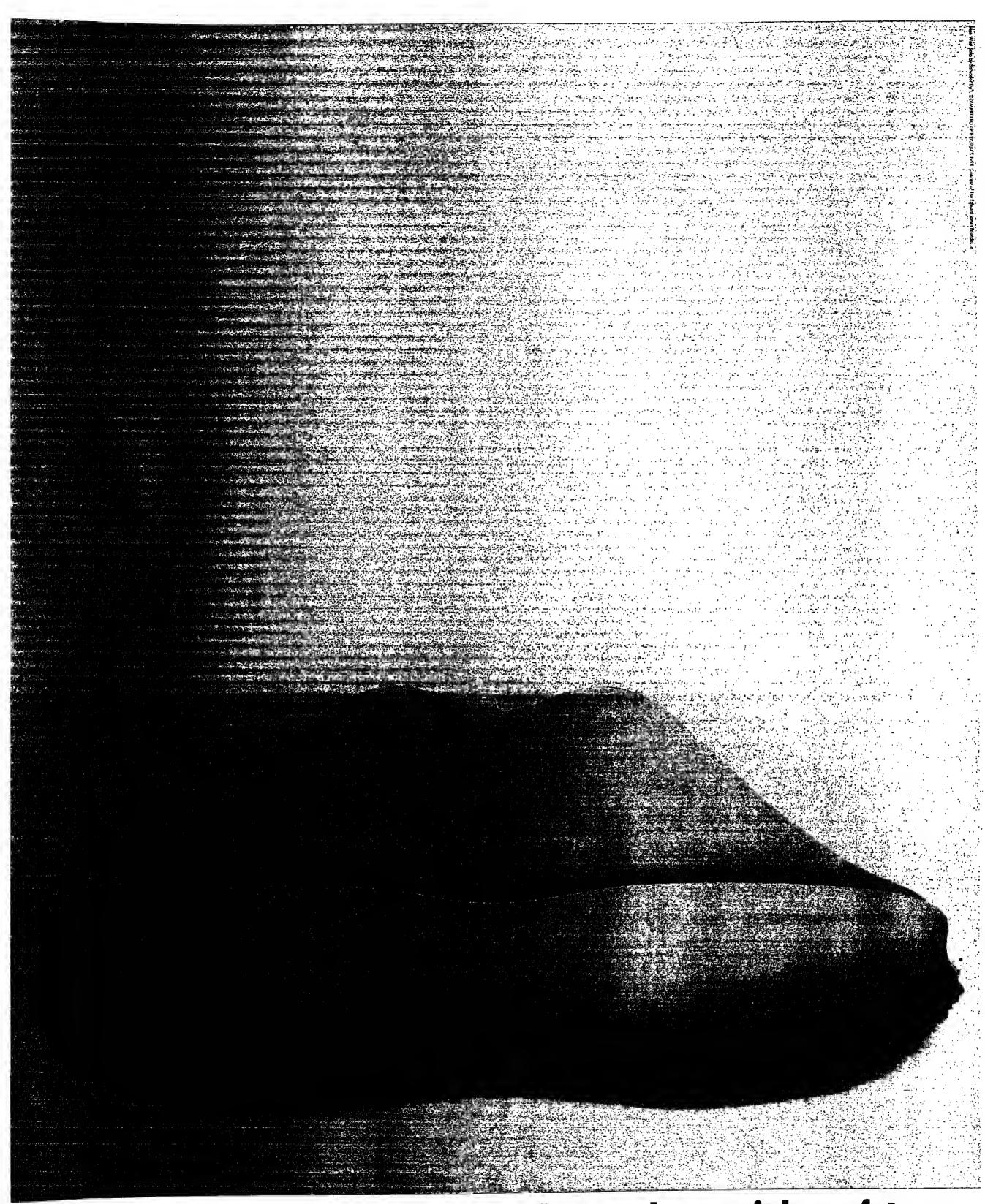
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The Rest Is Up to Beijing

The State Department's annual review of human rights paints a grim picture of China's police state, documenting torture, forced confessions and long imprisonment for ideological "crimes." The White House must decide this spring on China's continued access to low American tariffs; the report is a reminder of how far Beijing still has to go to meet the conditions that President Bill Clinton set down in an executive order last May.

That order set only two firm conditions: that China ease restrictions on emigration and comply with its own promises to stop exporting goods made by enslaved prisoners. It also called on Beijing to demonstrate significant progress on releasing political prisoners, ending forced abortion and sterilization, easing religious persecution, allowing medical meatment for prisoners, protecting Tibet's cultural heritage and stopping the igmming of Voice of America broadcasts.

For the administration, and for most human rights activists, renewal of trade privileges is the goal, but not if Beijing makes a mockery of reasonable U.S. conditions. The administration's final decision will most likely hinge on three things; the fate of some 100 political prisoners about whom Washington has exoressed special concern: negotiations for Red Cross inspections of Chinese prison camps; and China's follow-through on its agreement to allow U.S. inspection of sites where the production of slave labor exports has been alleged.

Beijing has made some promising human rights gestures in the early weeks of this year. so it is reasonable to hope that renewal will be possible, although probably some conditions will still need to be attached.

Some argue — correctly — that China's continued economic contact with the West has a positive influence on human rights, and that to end China's trade privileges would isolate further those Chinese who are strug-gling for democracy. However, the United States now buys one-third of China's exports and provides Beijing with its only significant hard currency. To lose trade privileges would be a severe blow for Beijing: America has a lot more leverage over China than it ever exercised in the years of George Bush's presidency.

The challenge for President Clinton is to balance America's humane values with legitimate U.S. business and strategic interests, including the need for Chinese cooperation in discouraging North Korea from developing nuclear weapons. The best way to achieve that balance is to keep human rights demands mod-est and achievable. Mr. Clinton's 1993 executive order did that. The rest is up to Beijing. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hear the Budget Noises

It is a rival, and not an altogether unhealthy one, that as soon as a president's hudget lands, the opposition party takes off on the attack, Democrats usually attack Republican presidents for going after worthy domestic programs. Republicans attack Democratic presidents for spending too much altogether, except perhaps on defense. The rules generally held this week, with Republicans complaining that President Bill Clinton was cutting the deficit too little and defense too much. But before the partisan batde begins in earnest, it is worth examining some of the choices that Mr. Clinton has actually made. Whatever else is true of his new budget, it clearly reflects the constraints of the two big deficit reduction deals of recent years, one passed under George Bush in 1990, the other pushed by Mr. Clinton last year. Both deals

forced a pro-government president to take some major whacks at government.

For example, Mr. Clinton's budget for housing includes a big increase in funding for programs for the homeless -- from \$823 million in 1994 to \$1.63 billion for 1995. But to pay for this he has sharply cut spending on public housing.
In the Health and Human Services budget,

Mr. Clinton includes a major increase in financing for Head Start, along with increases for immunization and drug treatment pro-grams and for research at the National Institures of Health. But he slasbes the fuel assistance program for low-income people by more than \$1 billion.

In the Agriculture Department, total outlays are down by \$4.6 billion, mostly because of cuts in price support programs for farmers. But smaller shifts within the department are also revealing. Food stamp spending is cut by about \$365 million, but spending on the Women, Infants and Children program is up

by almost exactly the same amount.

Mr. Clinton's choices have already been challenged. Interestingly, many of the chal-lenges have come from Democrats and constituencies friendly to the president.

Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, a Clinton loyalist, is unhappy with the fuel assistance cuts. Representative Ron Dellums, the California Democrat who chairs the Armed Services Committee, thinks Mr. Clinton has given too much to the Pentagon. Mr. Clinton has long been close to the Children's Defense Fund, but Sharon Daly, the group's government affairs director, criticized him for "robbing Peter to pay Paul" in making some of his domestic cuts.

The fact that the president is being criticized by both Democrass and Republicans does not ove that he has achieved some golden mean of moderation. But the difficult choices reflected in his budget do demonstrate that over a period of years, in a messy and often contentious way, Congress has put some real and rather tough limitations on federal spending. The deficit is a long way from zero, but for now, at least, the numbers - and the political pressures -- are moving in the right direction. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wish the New Boy Well

"When was the last time you saw Michael Jordan nervous?" the Chicago White Sox general manager Ron Schueler asked on Monday. Amid the astonishment and occasionally churlish speculation over Mr. Jordan's decision to play professional baseball, the ques-

tion is a good one to keep in mind. Some see the whole thing as a grab for more mone, by Mr. Jordan and by the White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf, who now has an instant gate attraction in Nashville, where Mr. Jordan will start learning his new trade. Others asked why Mr. Reinsdorf gave this man a chance over others who have paid more dues and shown more promise. The answer is that Michael Jordan is a phenomenal talent, and it is a fastinating experiment — as if Albert Emitten, had decided to give up physics to try

finding a cure for cancer, Somebody, some-

where, would have given him a research grant. Mr. Jordan will keep his lucraove endorsements whether be plays baseball or not. He is hardly in need of money or fame, although cynics may see this as a publicity buildup for a return to baskerball. Fans, incurable romanties, will prefer to believe that what he really needed — as he said when he retired from basketball — was a challenge. Something to get nervous about. It's a long shot; as more than one major league player pointed out, he has not yet faced a good curve ball. If he wants a challenge, that ought to do it. Still, we wish him well. In basketball, Michael Jordan long ago left behind the fear of failure and the opportunity to grow. Now he has both.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Why the Gun to Japan's Head?

Last July, Bill Clinton said that "there is no more important rilateral relationship than our relation hip with Japan." Indeed, the American president said, this was a fact that "bears repeating." We share that view. And we think Prome Minuster Moribiro Hosokawa might find it hears repeating when he sits down with the provident in Washington to find out what the hads Amenda thinks it is doing with its Asia policy Washington's policy seems curiously designed to alignate long-time friends while letting avoved enemies off the book.

Amendan badgering [of Japan] comes just as increasing alchalization is impressing upon Ja-pen that it is no longer possible to run a Rubinson Crusce economy and remain comprecise, in the midsi of a revolution - no less than the bust-up of Japan Inc. - Mr. Clinton has manufed to give the Japanese the moral high ground on free trade.

In aimost every corner of Asia, the administration's politics have met with bufflement [On Chinal, what Asia would like to see is a policy that gently increases the pressure for liberalization through made and investment. Instead,

Mickey Kantor claws back China's textile quous and gloats about imposing a new one on silk. The White house has done what no one in 1989 would have thought possible: created sympathy for Beijing.

Ours is not an argument against American leadership; just the opposite. But America will better serve its own interests and goals if it draws them far more narrowly and leads by example, especially on trade liberalization. - Far Eustern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

For years, America has been urging Japan to loosen the grip of powerful ourcuscrats on industry, sumulate domestic consumer demand and cut red tare - all measures designed to spur Japanese to buy more foreign goods. Ja-pan now has a prime minister, Monhiro Hosokawa, who wants to do all three. So what does Washington do? Put a gan to his head and cock the hammer. Washington calls fits appreach! "voluntary import expansion." What it amounts to is an affirmative-action program for U.S. industry. If you cannot win Japanese consumers through honest competitition, set up quotas that force them to buy American.

- The Giobe and Mail (Toronto).



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- Chelin the Hirry Nations Can Resolve to Act, but Europe Isn't a Nation

P ARIS — The tragedy of Bosnia has demonstrated the bankruptcy of the idea of collective international responsibility and ac-tion. The belief that it is up to "the international community" to do something in Yugoslavia has proved the decisive obstacle to anything serious being done. Only nations act. That is what has been demonstrated. Serbia, in 1991 a nation but not yet a state. launched this war. The Croatian nation.

Europe' will have an international role when the individual nations of Europe resume the burden of judging and acting on their own.

which had contributed to provoking the war, retaliated against the Serbs. Subsequently a Bosnian nation, which before did not really exist, was created by the war and now has begun to impose its will upon events, to the dismay of Serbs and Croats.

The international community - in all of its guises: United Nations, European Union, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, NATO — has proved incapable of an effective response because it is internally divided. There is no international commun with a coherent common view of Yugoslavia or a capacity for common action. The idea that there is such a community

derives from the conviction that there ought

By William Pfaff

to be one. The lethal rivalries of nationalism and national self-aggrandizement during the last two centuries have inspired two attempts to establish international quasi-governments. or agencies of international order: the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Both were founded on the false notion that a parliament of the world's governments represents the will of the world's peoples. Those peoples have themselves been sentimentally thought to possess common interests that outweigh their national differences, and to be fundamentally disposed — as peoples, not nations — toward peace and altruism: Evidence in the contrary, as in Yugoslavia, has generally tended to be disregarded.

The United Nations includes a limited

number of democratic nations, and these are only erratically devoted to justice and a better life for others than themselves. The UN membership otherwise is composed of self-aggrandizing authoritarian governments of various

hues, or frankly despotic ones.

Nations usually concern themselves with the fortunes of others only when it suits their own interests. There are exceptions, but not many. Altruism exists but is rarely disinterested. The international interventions of the United States government, from World War I to the Gulf War, have invariably been produced by a theory or ideological conviction that American interests ultimately were implicated.

The permanent members of the Security

Council — only three of them confirmed democracies — decide what the United Na-

tions does. This, in practice, has meant that in the absence of the Soviet veto the United Nations has mostly done what the United

States has wanted, from the 1950 intervention in Korea to the 1991 intervention in Iraq. Only nations are responsible actors. Even when they act collectively it is allied action, not community action. There is a fundamental difference. Nations are responsible, com-munities are not. Alliances add up to more than their individual members because all have agreed on what to do. Communities add up to less, because their members do not necessarily agree, yet everyone has had to be brought along for the community to act at all. The 12 countries of the European Union

have been unable to agree on a common program of action and risk with respect to Yugosiavia because they have never reached a common agreement on how their interests are at stake. Even the European demand that Sarajevo's siege be lifted, issued after Monday's meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, had to be equivocal in order to reconcile the new belligerence of France and Belgium with Greece's rejuctance to endorse any nitimatum to the Serbs. The European 12, plus the United States, simply do not see the Yugoslav issues in the same way. Hence they have been incapable of collective action.

The 12 countries have set for themselves the goal of a common foreign policy. The fundamental lack of logic of this has once again been shown in the Yugoslav crisis.

A European Union in economic and social matters is possible because its members have common economic and social interests, as

historical and cultural community. But the members of the European Union do not have members of the European Union do not have a common view of their foreign policy interests, or any geopolitical conception of a world role for Europe. There is a common interest in collective security against external aggression, an interest in peace, a concern to defend the values of Western political civilization.

That does not add up to a foreign policy.
Since 1945 the Western countries have pretended that the "Western community was doing this or that, when in fact it was the United States that was doing it, with the allies following. On Yugoslavia there has been no American leadership, hence no action beyond the humanitarian.

The lesson of Yugoslavia, coming at a time

of quairfied American disengagement from Western leadership, is that no international community exists to take over the responsibilities the United States is putting aside. En-

ities the United States is putting aside. Europe cannot do so because "Europe" has no foreign policy — and cannot have one.

The lesson is that only individual nations have foreign policies. "Europe" will have an international role, and the capacity to deal with Yugoslavia and the crises that will follow the Yugoslavi crisis, when the individual nations of Europe have resumed the burden of indeing and acting on their own. Natious still judging and acting on their own. Nations still are the only responsible political units.

The demonstration of that fact is provided.

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by the abandoned Bosnian nation, which is doing more to save itself, and the values of liberal democrapy, than either "Europe" or the United States, or both together.

International Herald Tribune. D Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

A Rescue Plan for Bosnia in Three Words: Lift, Arm and Strike

ARLINGTON, Virginia - To write or to sit in silent tribute to the innocent victims of a heinous

crime in my Sarajevo?
At least 6g people were killed and more than 200 badly wounded in the marketplace close to the cathedral in the heart of old Sarajevo last Saturday, Coldhearted murderers aimed their deadly 120mm mortar shell at the saddest place in the saddest city in the whole world: at a market where there are no goods to sell and where there is no money to buy, and where desperate people, old, women with children, unarmed civilians, search for things they haven't seen for almost two years.

It was the single deadliest massacre among so many committed against civilians in the Bosnian capital by Serbian forces besieging it CNN's cameras at the site of the crime recorded angry voices yelling "Thank you, Mr. Butros Ghali, thank you, President Clinton." Of course, these people don't blame

By Kemal Kurspahic who is shooting at them, Confused,

the media regularly report that Muslims accuse Serbs and Serbs accuse Muslims, although there is not a single incident to prove the perverse idea that Muslims massa-

cre their own children.

Those cries represent Samjevans' shock and disbelief that authorities with the power to stop the crimes could just stand by. It is less than three weeks since the NATO sum-mit in Brussels issued another threat that air strikes might be used against Serbs if the strangulation of Saraje-vo continued or if they did not allow opening of the Tuzla airport or replacement of Canadian peacekeepers in besieged Srebrenics.

I agreed with President Bill Clin-ton's warning to NATO leaders not to make that threat if they did not mean to conduct air strikes. If they were serious in unanimously issuing that statement, they had to act on the two leaders for the killing. In Sarajevo even children know well . That day Serbs shelled Sarajevo.

massacring another nine civilians.

There were three other challenges to the responsible world leadership. Two weeks ago, a shell killed six children sledding near apartment buildings in the working-class neighborhood of Alipasino Polje. Last Friday, another Serbian shell

exploded in the neighborhood of Dobrinia, which was built as the Olympic Village for the Winter Olympic Games 10 years ago, killing eight people, mostly women waiting in line for humanitation sid. And on Saturday - you all saw what happened.

My city is living, and dying, under a triple death sentence. First, from Serbian gunners aiming at and hitting civilian neighborhoods, marketplaces, bospitals, helpless citizens. Second, from misery. In the midst of a second winter of terror, Sarajevo is windowless and without heat, food; water, electricity or gas supplies.

Third, from international indifference. The civilized world just watches

us being exterminated, shows no will to protect us and even imposes an arms embargo that deprives us of the right to self-defense. The arms embargo, which prevents the victim from defending himself, is the only international resolution actually be-

war, it is more a war against civiliza-tion: against living together in a multiethnic multi-religious, multicultural society of tolerance. Besieging and massacring Sarajevo, Radovan Karadzic's Serbs are killing that civilization. People at my newspaper Oslobodienie — my Serbian deputy-who is replacing me while I am in the United States, our Serbian re-porters and columnists — would have no problem identifying who are the bad ones and who the good ones. For the civilized world, it is long since time to stop the killing of Bos-

nia and her people.

Inaction amounts to complicity in a crime. It encourages fascism to spill over through the Balkans and Europe, making "national security interests" much harder to defend than now. What could be done? Three things in just three words: lift arm and strike. Lift the arms embargo against the country under aggression to give it a fair chance for self-defense.

Arm Bosnians who are exposed to terror by the huge arsenals of the Yugoslav army's heavy weaponry. Strike from the air those artillery: positions from which Sarajevo and other Bosnian cities have been terrotized for almost two years now,

That would help create a balance of forces and a more favorable atmosphere for real peace negotiations. The current blackmail against Bosnia to accept realities created by force promises only to divide the country along ethnic lines and to invite new years of ethnic tensions violence and even more "cleansing."

The writer is editor in chief of the daily Oslobodjenje, which has pub-lished throughout the siege of Sarajevo. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Japan: Inevitable Political Reform Before Economic Change

TOKYO - For nearly four de-Japan and the United States stood as a great success story. In a remarkably

so charged with political tension, economic friction and, if opinion polls are accurate, growing multial disenchantment among both publics?

back and forth across the Pacific. A partial explanation lies in the

Asia, Japan has begun to define its interests and set its policies with less regard to the United States.

Tokyo's flirtation with membership in the Malaysian-sponsored East Asian Economic Caucus, from which the United States would be excluded, and its coolness to American enthusiasm for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are two examples of Japan's willingness to pursue a course apart from, even opposed to, that of the United States.

But more fundamentally, the proand personal security.

Politically, the internationalist coalition that sustained American foreign policy through World War II and the Cold War has disintegrated, and the United States has yet to find a fresh consensus about its role and responsibilities in the world. President Clinton is an outward-looking leader, at least on international eco nomic issues that are linked to his domestic goals. But he is heavily focused on a domestic agenda and de-

pendent on inward-looking political constituencies. The changes in Japan are equally profound. The economy is mired in the most severe recession since 1949. There is a growing recognition that the problems are more than just a cyclical reaction to the excesses of the bubble economy" of the late 1980s. In a real sense, the crisis is structur-

al. even institutional. In its postwar drive for economic modernization, Japan developed an economic system biased toward savings, production and exports. Consumption was severely discouraged. For years this system served Japan well. Two generations of Japanese willingly sacrificed their standard of living in the

But Japan is now a mature economy with a very large role in the international economic system. Its wellbeing is more than ever dependent on the global economy, and the perfor-mance of the global economy is more and more influenced by Japan.

The Japanese public, meanwhile, has become much more worldly. As they travel more, people ask themselves why, if their country is so wealthy, they cannot live better. They have begun to realize that the answer to that question lies in the systematic pias against consumption.

Since the 1980s, Japan has had a large imbalance between savings and investment. This has increased as both consumption and private investment declined in the current recessien. As economists know, an excess of savings over investment translates into a huge current account surplus, in turn producing strong upward pressure on the nation's currency.

In a more flexible economic system, this would have led to increased consumption, reducing the overhang of savings and moderating the rise of the ven. In Japan, however, the bias against consumption has thrust a disproportionate share of the adjustmeat burden onto the exchange rate, and the rising ven has driven the economy down further.

Japanese firms have lost their competitive edge and now face the same pressures for restructuring that American companies experienced be-ginning in the mid-1980s. Unemployment has begun to edge upward and could rise dramatically, at least by Japanese standards, if large corporations make a concerted drive to regain competitiveness.

The cost in lost economic growth has been enormous. The cost to the United States in terms of lost Japanese demand for American exports

is also large.

The political cost to the U.S.-Japanese relationship is even greater.

The same regulations, policies, corporate behavior and public attitudes

U.S. bilateral interests with Japan in terms of political friction and public that create a bias against consumption make Japan for less accessible to foreign goods and foreign companies than is, for example, the United States. And therein hes the core of the political problem between the

two countries.

concerned about their domestic conditions and the Japanese economy was smaller, the asymmetry of access between the two economies did not matter so much. Now it does. The tough question is what to do about it. The Clinton administration has pursued essentially the same policy on the trade issue as the Reagan and Bush administrations. This

As long as Americans were not so

policy flows in part from a long-standing strain of legalism in American foreign policy — a faith that if the United States can just persuade other countries to sign the right con-tract, its problems will be resolved. Thus the Clinton administration has concentrated its political energies on negotiating a so-called framework for a new economic partnership. The framework agreement provides for ongoing negotiations to open further sectors of the Japanese market, including the fixing of

quantitative guideposts against

which to measure progress.

The Japanese, who have gained much experience in bilateral marketopening negotiations with the United States in recent years, will probably go along with much of a framework agreement, as they did with the Structural Impediments Initiative of the Bush administration. Thus far, however, they have resisted the setting of quantitative standards. They fear that these would soon become targets which, if not met, would prompt unilateral U.S. trade sanctions.

In the end, this disagreement may he papered over to avoid an open crisis at the Clinton-Hosokawa summit. Then again it may not Either way, the cost to the overall balance of

acrimony will be high.

An American administration cannot ignore the issues of access to Japanese markets. But Washington should understand that while it can oudge the Japanese, the serious struc-tural changes needed to solve the problem must come from within Japan. The Japanese must see a reorientation of the economic system as being in their own interest; not just a gesture of political accommodation with the United States.

The shift in economic priorities will require dramatic change in Japanese politics. Fortunately, that change now seems to be under way.

The postwar political structures are collapsing. After 38 years in con-trol of the Japanese government, the Liberal Democratic Party suddenly finds itself in the opposition. The Socialists, long the predictable op-position, find themselves, rather uncomfortably, in the governing coali-tion. Japan's huge urban middle class is beginning to assert itself politically, and a new generation of aspiring political leaders have begun to vie for support from that middle class with calls for clean government and economic deregulation for the

benefit of consumers. Political reform may not come mickly in Japan, although the pace of change in the last few months has been breathtaking. But political re-form is inevitable. With it will come economic change, relief from the bias against consumption and greater openness to foreign products. In-deed, the desire for economic change is much of what the pressure for pohitical reform is all about.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, is president of the U.S. Japan Foundation, a private nonprofit body that sponsors leadership exchange programs. He contrib-uted this comment to the Internation-al Heraid Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Balkan Bandage

PARIS - The storm which recently appeared to threaten the peace of Europe, in the direction of Montenegro, has passed away - until it forms again. It was caused by an attempt on the part of the Albanian tribes to avenge the death of a number of their fellows at the hands of the Montenegrins. The Turkish Government recognized the danger which was immi-nent and intervened. The Governor of Scutari sent for the Albanian leaders, and assured them that the Sultan would take up their cause, promising that the Montenegrius would admit that they were in the wrong. The Albanians consented to wait.

1919: Prince's Defiance

LONDON -- Cablegrams from New York reproduce some interesting statements made by the ex-Kronprinz of Germany to a "New York World" correspondent at Wieringen Asked what he thought about the

possibility of his being extradited with the Kaiser, the ex-Kromprinz said: They'll never get me, they'll never get me - airve. They want my head and I know it ... Clemencesu and Lloyd George are looking for some one to put the whole blame for the war on. They're looking for scape-goats. And they're picked my father and myself to be the goats. Clemen-ceau is a bloodthirsty old man."

1944: France Is Bombed

LONDON - [From our New York edition: The steady bomb barrage along the French invasion coasts advanced 100 miles inland today [Feb. 9], more than 200 American Maranders striking at railroad yards and repair shops at Tergnier. All the bombers returned safely. The attack marked the Maranders' deepest pene tration of the Continent and apparently was a surprise to the Germans, who had been allowing Allied planes to pound the coastal area with varually no opposition for the last few weeks.

brief time, the two countries passed from bitter conflict to close alliance. The rise of a common adversary, the former Soviet Union, was a key factor. But the relationship came to be much more than a security alliance. The two nations developed an imprecedented degree of economic interdependence, of great benefit to both. And despite deep differences of culture and history, the two countries have come to share a set of political

values about how nations should behave toward each other and how governments should behave toward the people they govern.
Why, then, is the relationship now

Why, on the eve of Finday's meeting in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, are Americans ominously saying that no deal is better than a bad deal, white Japanese warn that this time "no" really means "co"? Deadlines loom. Cabinet officers have been on urgent missions

By Stephen Bosworth changed global environment. The end of the Cold War removed some of the old glue of the alliance. Japan's economic rise, particularly within Asia, altered the architecture of the relationship. No longer so dependent on the American security shield, and eager to play a larger political role in

blems in the U.S.-Japanese relationship result from internal conditions in the two countries. The United States has become preoccupied with its domestic condition. The economy is performing better than in recent years, but the public mood remains sour. In the last 20 years Americans have suffered declining real wages, stagnant family incomes, rising crime and growing anxiety about economic

Still Waiting for Recovery

By Miron Mushkat

HONG KONG - Waiting for a Japanese receivery has been a long and frustrating experience. Several Japan watchers, undaranted, in-sist that there is light at the end of the tunnel. They say the household sector is poised to return to the marketplace and drive the economy forward.

True, there are two teasons for cautious optimism about Japanese private consumption. Households are not heavily burdened by debt, and disunflation is lifting real personal disposable income. Unfortunately, there are counter-

vailing forces. Wages are static, benuses are shrinking, oversime is plummeting, asset prices are declaring and unemployment is rising. And with uncertainty about jeb security and income levels growing, the picture is far from reassuring.

Another restraining enfluence is the demand for durable goods. Most

big items purchased during the boom
— color television sets, refragarators. washing machines -- last about 10 years, so demand for such stems will revive very slowly. Cars have a shorter life but are very expensive. Consumer durables like air conditioners and microwave ovens, owned by a smaller perceptage of the popuiation, may benefit from expanding coverage, but that will not alone fuel

So it is unrealistic to pin high hopes

on the anticipated cut in the individ-

nal income tax rate, even if it materi-

alizes on the scale envisioned. Viewed

increasingly as a panagea for Japan's

economic ills, it may produce virtual-

a solid economic recovery.

part, of the sharp deterioration in government finances. Many households presumably will

problems, particularly those plaguing the banking and property sectors. They should loom larger on the agenda of the economic crisis management team in Tokyo. While these problems may not lead themselves to simple Keynesian remedies, expenence sug-25% that they respond to unconventional forms of policy therapy.

cal cure may have prevented the monetury engine from shifting into higher gear. Interest rates in Japan. if adjusted for inflationary expectations, are too high for this stage of the business cycle. An even more accommodating monetary policy is needed.

The writer, thief economist for Asia at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

JEYIOUSD!

ly no tangible benefits because, in

realize the inevitability of a future increase in taxes, and will raise their savings by an amount close to the current tax reduction. This would leave private consumption levels largely unchanged. The preoccupation with taxes has diverted attention from other serious

The single-minded pursuit of a fis-

Correction

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, correctly named in a first and second reference, was misnamed in subsequent references in "At Best a Ver. Qualified Optimism," on this page on Tuesday.

OPINION

Given Good Times, Clinton Can Win the Budget Debate

By E. J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — What a difference a year makes. When President Bill Clinton presented his first budget last February, Washington could talk of nothing but the need to reduce the deficit. Absent "tough action" and "bitter medicine" to blot out the red ink. it was said, the country faced economic turnoil and a rebellion of the voters, not turnoil and a rebellion of the voters, not to mention locusts, plagues and only God knew what other catastrophes, When Mr. Clinton presented his bud-

get Monday, there were still some voices concerned about the deficit, but the fever had passed. The polls now show the deficit way down the list of problems worrying the public, raising the ques-tion: Is public (and elite) opinion fickle, or have circumstances really changed? The administration would like to argue

that its own deficit reduction program has done the trick. After all, a deficit that had been nearly \$300 billion in 1992 is coming down to \$176.1 billion this year. We have ended drift and broken the gridlock of the past," Mr. Clinton said in

a triumphant budget message.

The Republicans may have inadvertently helped Mr. Clinton make this point when they pretended that last year's deficit package meinded big taxes on the middle class. It did not — most of the taxes were on the well-to-do. But the more the Republicans talked about how draconian Mr. Clinton's tax plan was, the more the country was convinced that the

president had done something important.
But the passing of the deficit obsession
has as much to do with the economic
recovery as with anything Democrats or Republicans did. As a practical matter, the recovery itself brought the deficit down by increasing the government's tax revenues and decreasing spending for programs that kick in to ease the pain of recessions. George Bush's deficit reduction plan appeared to fail because its passage was followed by an economic slowdown. The Clinton deficit reduction plan looks better because it was followed

by a recovery. Timing may have been the biggest difference between the two plans. Besides, the deficit never mattered to people as much as bigger questions, such as how the economy was performing and how the government was spending their money. When people told polisters that they were worried about the deficit, many figured that high deficits were responsible for the economic sluggishness of the Bush years. If the economy is growing, many people do not care about deficits, which is why Ronald Reagan

got away with rolling up such big ones.
The deficit was also a shorthand for people's complaints about how government worked. Some fiscal conservatives would like the government to do less on principle, and they would feel that way even if there were no deficits. For them, "cut the deficit" really meant "cut the size of government." Many other Americans had no objection to government on

principle, but did not think the govern-ment was doing anything for them. They assumed the government must be wasting what it was spending. So they, too, said, "cut the deficit."

Ross Perot did well when he could use the deficit to unite these quite different groups. Mr. Perot's eclipse began in earnest after he was pounded by Vice President Al Gore in last year's NAFTA debate, but its main cause is the declining ing importance of the deficit issue. That is why Mr. Perot has been scrambling to

find a new issue.

Mr. Chinton's strategy has been to split the anti-deficit constituency. He will never win many votes from the anti-government crowd - they form the heart of the Republican Party. But he can win over those who want the government to do things for them, and to behave more efficiently. The health care and job training components of the Cinton program send the message that government will help the middle class. Last year's deficit reduction plan (along with welfare re-form and "reinventing government") is aimed at convincing doubters that Mr. Clinton cares about efficiency as much as

Mr. Perot says he does. The Clinton strategy is a lot easier to describe than to pull off. For example, because the ceilings in last year's budget agreement are tight, Mr. Clinton has to persuade Democrats in Congress to cut programs they refused to cut when the Republicans held the White House if he

is to have money for new programs.

If Congress overturns Mr. Clinton's spending cuts, many of his education and job training increases will go out the window, too. And Republicans whose districts benefit from the programs Mr. Clinton is cutting will have the best of both worlds: They will rail against Mr. Clinton as a "big spender" while quietly working with Democrats to beat some of the Clinton reductions.

Mr. Clinton will also get no quarter from the policy elites who are still fixed on cuts in Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security. There is certainly a need to contain these costs, which means above all containing the costs of health care. But that issue is now tied up with the Clinton health proposal. You can count on critics · of the Clinton plan trying to change the subject from health reform to government "entitlement" spending by arguing that every dime paid in medical premiums under his proposal is really part of a big increase in the federal budget. Mr. Clinton goes from being "health reform-

ci" to "big spender."

Still, if the economy keeps growing,
Mr. Clinton, like Ronald Reagan before
him, will be able to bury a lot of the budget and deficit arguments under reams of good news. Sure, Americans care about the deficit. But most people care a lot more about letting the good times roll. They're right.

. The Washington Post



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why India Needs Kashmir

India has the fifth largest economy in the world, according to the International Monetary Fund. And it is the most populous secular democracy. Minority Muslims, Christians and Sikhs routinely have risen to positions as cabinet ministers, Supreme Court justices, ambassa

dors and even captains of the national cricket, tennis and field bockey teams. Suppose, for argument's sake, that one day Kashmir disappeared from the Indian union because it is a Muslimmajority province: The hitherto unwavering commitment of India's 600 million Hindus to secularism could receive a rude shock, and 's Muslims would lose their privileged positions. That is why India must never give up Kashmir,

The United States, as the world's policeman, could play a primordial role here by forcing Pakistan to stop harboring, training and arming extremists — Kash-miris and forcigners — and allowing them to infiltrate into Kashmir, That in turn would allow India to maintain peace and hold elections in the province after

giving it a large degree of autonomy.

At the same time, it would be a mis-calculation to expect the largest democracy to surrender its nuclear and missile option. In 1962, when India was caught inprepared and its northern borders were overrun by Chinese forces, nobody went to its rescue.

What if Communist extremists came to power again in China and Islamic fundamentalists got the upper hand in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikstan and the Middle East, and all of them joined forces to threaten India's security? Many Indians see such a scenario as more credible than that of America and Britain being attacked by an unidentified enemy, which is the raison d'être for

M. VASUDEVAN.

An Apocalyptic View

In his column of Jan. 26 ("Rabin and Sharon: Disagreeing on Terrorism, Space and Time"), A. M. Rosenthal gives Ariel Sharon an opportunity to propagate his apocalyptic views, echoing the Likud propaganda line that "almost half of Israel did back Likud."

The fact is that in the June 1992 elections, Likud was reduced from 47 members in the 120-member Knesset to 32, just over one-fourth. It is true that two other extreme rightist parties won seats, but Likud as a party has no elaim to anything like "half of Israel,"

The proof of that statement could have been noted when, after the Israel-PLO agreement was signed last Septem-ber in Washington, more than 60 percent of Israelis polled said that they favored the agreement.

UDI SEIDNER.

China and Women's Rights

Regarding "Human-Rights Report's New, Grim Focus" (Feb. 4):

The U.S. State Department's annual human rights report is correct to mention China as a primary offender in the abuse of women's rights.

This is why it is all the more surprising that the United Nations is planning to hold its fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

Many human rights organizations plan to boycott this conference, because there will be no chance for free debate of the vile abuse of women in the host country. The United Nations still has a chance to reverse this mistaken decision.

CAROLINE WOOD.

Glaring at the Continent Bravo to Roy Denman for his article on the thoroughly destructive atti-tude of the British media to all things Continental ("Read All About It — Good Old Brits vs. the Wicked Continent," Opinion, Feb. 7).

The pernicious propaganda cam-paign against the European Union, waged in recent years by both the press and senior members of the British political establishment, has prejudiced, beyond belief, the attitude of the average Briton toward Europe.

This animosity, now deeply rooted. is certainly not in Britain's interest.

The denigration of all things European has been carried out so crudely that it has deeply offended and alienated a

great many people.

And it has brought into question. both in Europe and now by all accounts in the United States, the usefulness of any British contribution to dehates about European affairs.

ANTHONY J. HARRISON.

'Nonprofit,' in Their Case, Is Putting It Too Kindly

عكذامن المذحل

By Anna Quindlen

N EW YORK — Can't beat the mail in this line of work: 20 pounds of documents in a class action suit, a list of questions from kids about violent lyrics in rap music, holy cards, invective, in-sults (sometimes all three from the same person), the occasional rebuttal in free verse, the heartfelt stories.

But even amidst the plaintive, the cu-rious and the bizarre, the newsletter of

MEANWHILE

the Living Truth Ministries in Ausun. Texas, stands out. The newsletter, Flashpoint, is a kind of freewheeling smorgasbord of conspiracy theories, as mesmerizing as a hypno-tist's watch. "What is the shocking truth about the unmarked black helicopters now being observed in Texas, Idaho. California and other locations through-

out America?" asks a recent issue.

There is the alleged link between multinational corporations, the Yale secret society Skull and Bones and the "Communist butchers in Viennam." There is the real story behind Attorney General Janet Reno: "An oddball radical, she owns 35 pet peacocks, all named Horace!"

The current Flashpoint flashpoint is, naturally, Hillary Rodham Clinton Along with the usual strong woman/evil witch material. Texe Marrs. a former air force officer and former faculty member at the University of Texas who runs the ministry, calls Mrs. Clinton a "doctri-naire Marxist" who has recruited "other America-hating subversives for key ad-ministration posts" and who communes

with the spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt. Once you get past the fact that Mr. Marrs cannot tell the difference between a liberal and a Marxist - and between admiration for and communicating with the dead - you have to come to one conclusion. America is some great nation, when such nonsense can come under the

rubric of the free exchange of ideas. Except that in this case it is not free at You pay, In the corner of each of the 25,000 issues of Flashpoint that go out each month is a little legend identifying Living Truth Ministries as a "nonprofit org." According to Postal Service analysts, postage for nonprofit organizations was subsidized at a cost to the taxpayer of more than \$500 million last year. "Ohviously," says a spokesman about the price of a stamp, "this hastens

What a peculiarly American scenario. Through the simple expedient of filling out Postal Form 3624, attaching a federal tax form and a financial statement. thousands of organizations have their postage underwritten by the government, some of them organizations that use their mailings to attack federal handouts and government spending.

There are probably pragmausts who would argue that all that underwriting balances out, and that much of it goes to

groups as universally beloved as the March of Dimes and the American Cancer Society. But it drives me wild to know that even a single cem of my money goes to pay for the mailings of the National Rifle Association and Operation Rescue. and that money they save on postage helps them support gun-friendly candi-dates and abortion clinic blockades. Just as it would drive others nuts to know that they help underwrite literature sent out by Planned Parenthood and the National

Abortion Rights Action League.
It is hard to figure out the public good involved in having government subsidize Flashpoint, except to feed the fantasies of those who believe in the "Kissinger-Rockefeller cabal" and to provide a few laughs for those who do not. While the prepster membership of Yale's Skull and Bones had led some to hypothesize that meetings are largely devoted to arguing about whether squash is manlier than tennis, Flashpoint concludes that Bonesmen are "occulusts" in "America's most diabolical secret society."

As the arguments about political correciness linger on like a very bad cold, it is worth remembering that postal correctness, at least, is not a problem. Not when Mr. Marts is in constant, govern-ment-subsidized communication with those who believe Donna Shalala, Madeleine Albright and the other women of the Clinton administration are part of a longstanding, serpentine network of international revolutionaries.

It is a great big open-minded nation that can sustain and even encourage this sort of thing. I just wish my stamps were going to cure malignancy, not create it. The New York Times.

Hatred, Subjectively

N EWSPAPERS constitutionally fa-vor free speech. And the foundation of a free press is at least partly its role as a forum for ideas — maybe especially for ideas that are not popular. But newspapers do not want to give aid and comfort to the horrid words that can result from free speech. They do not want to imply that freedom of speech ends when some journalists find the message offensive.

The newspaper's typical solution is to base coverage on the controversy that swells up around hateful remarks or acts. But newspapers don't have to see hate as the equivalent of a controversial local government proposal. The story of hateful speech is not a debate with two potentially defensible sides.

I would propose that the newspaper is excused from depicting objectively those ideas that violate, or encourage violating. the rules that govern how we live together: We agree that it is wrong to kill, to lie or cheat. We keep promises, value justice and see people as individuals who are owed dignity, respect and benevolence. - Joanne Berd, The Washington Post.

BITTER WINDS: A Memoir of My Years in China's Gulag

By Harry Wu and Carolyn Wakeman. 290 pages. \$22.95. Wi-

Reviewed by Andrew J. Nathan

HARRY WU is man with a mission to expose China's system of labor-reform camps. The camps house an unknown number of prisoners, ranging from convict-ed criminals to political and religious offenders committed without benefit of trial. In the Mao years, they also confined people whose class backgrounds and suspect po-litical loyalty made them "right-

In an earlier book, "Laogai: The Chinese Gulag" (laogai is the Chi-nese term for labor reform), Wn described the camp system. Although China has jails, most prisoners are held in this complex of farms, mines and factories where labor supposedly reforms the prisoners even as it helps China's pro-

Export of labor-camp products to the United States became an issue a few years ago, thanks in part to Wu's publicity efforts, congressional testimony and reports on "60 Minutes." China signed an agreement in 1992 to cease such

WHAT THEY RE READING · Miguel A. Torres, the head of

the Bodegas Miguel Torres in Spain, just finished reading the Spanish translation of "From the Tablets of Sumer" by Samuel Noah Kramer. "My interest in ancient civiliza-

tions increases through the years and Somer, the most ancient of all civilizations, is described marvelously in this book. Among other things, I was very interested to find refer-



exports, but Asia Watch recently produced evidence that they have not honored the commitment.

Here Wu supplements the objective detail of his first book with the story of his own 19-year labor camp experience from 1960 to pain, hunger and demoralization. Wn tells it ably with the aid of Carolyn Wakeman, who also co-authored "To the Storm: The Odyssey of a Revolutionary Chinese

There have been many memoirs about the suffering of the Chinese under Mao, but none about life in

In many ways life inside resem-bled life outside. There are the same themes of poverty, arbitrary power, hysterical political conformity and persecution of one another by the oppressed.

ences to cultivating vines and mak-ing wine." (Al Goodman, IHT)

But life in the camps was worse. Wu devotes a large part of the book to the famine years of 1959-1962, when he nearly died of hunger. Many of his comrades actually did — one because his body couldn't cope when he bolted down two forbidden corn muffins. Wu learned to eat whatever animal life he could find, to find grain in rat holes and to steal from

In contrast to practices in Soviet and Nazi camps, Chinese guards were brutal but rarely sadistic. Hungry and cold themselves, the guards in Wu's account seem disci-

> But the normal camp regimen was harsh. In the book's most harrowing passage. Wu describes a week he spent in solitary confine-

ment, lying in a cold, dark coffinsized cell with almost nothing to cat. After a few days he began to

As in Chinese civilian life, the worst atrocities were committed by victims on one another. The genius of Mao's system was to set citizen against citizen in a competition for virtue in the eyes of the regime. Camp existence was rife with jealousy, informers, factions and outright fights. During the Cultural Revolution prisoners denounced and beat one another in 'struggle meetings" similar to those conducted around the coun-

A Kafkaesque scature of the Chinese camp system is the practice of giving indefinite sentences for political offenses. The more a the more recalcitrant he is considered to be and the longer he stays

Perhaps even worse is the practice of "resettlement," by which prisoners deemed sufficiently reformed are "released" as workers, assigned to the same factory or farm for which they had worked as slave laborers. An indefinite sentence becomes a life in limbo the worker is legally free but un plined and rule-bound and occa-able to move from the camp. We sionally committed acts of decency. was reclassified in this way in was reclassified in this way in 1969, but served another 10 years before he could leave the camp system and move eveniually to

America. Labor did reform Wn. It taugh him to become ruthlessly amoral to place survival above everything else. But his fundamental stub bornness and his religious faith sur vived, inspired by sparks of hu-manity encountered in a few fellow prisoners. Once he was free, he found the strength to embark on a course of fighting the system from

Reading Wu's book helps clarify the issue of labor-camp exports, recently clouded by the official Chinese argument that American prisons also produce for the mar-ketplace and sometimes even for export. His account reminds us of the moral difference between imprisonment under a system of justice and political imprisonment, and between normal imprisonment and slave labor.

Andrew J. Nathan, director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University, wrote this for The Wash-

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By Alan Truscott HE BURGAY International

Challenge Match, played in December in Manhattan, provided one deal that challenged the commentators and Vugraph spectators. Looking at the four hands shown in the diagram, with South facing a trump lead in a three-spade contract, would you choose to play or After the compulsory one no-

trump opening. North-South would have done well to defend, collecting 200 or 300 even synthous a double. But both North-South pairs busily entered the auction. In one case the French partnership bid two hearts, which just succeeded. In the other, the American North, Paul Soloway, reopened as shown with two clubs. This showed clubs and spades, and prompted

After a trump lead and low card from the dummy, the European East, Soldano De Falco, had a East. Soldano De Falco, had a problem. If he made the normal play of the nine, South would have won with king, crossed to the club see and ruffed a club. Then he would have used the heart jack as an entry for another club ruff, and played heart winners to discard diagrand discard diagrand. amond losers from the dummy. West would ruff the fourth heart, but the dummy would score two more tricks to give South nine.

De Falco did better by taking the spade ace, cashing two diamond winners to make sure of them, and leading the spade jack. Soloway

BRIDGE his partner, Bob Goldman, to issue won with the king, led to the queen a game invitation with a jump to and played a fourth round, going three spades, reaching a precarious down one.

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TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

HEALTH /SCIENCE

New Prostate Guidelines

By Warren E. Leary

ASHINGTON - Men with enlarged prostates should consider many treatments other than surgery to re-lieve their symptoms, including, in some cases, no treatment at all, federal health

New federal guidelines for treating benign enlarged prostates say that men with mild-to-moderate symptoms may want to consider periods of doctor-monitored observation, or "watchful waiting," instead of choosing drug or surgical therapy

Dr. Philip R. Lee, assistant secretary for health in the Health and Human Services Department. said the guidelines conclude that the ultimate decision on treatment for enlarged prostates, which are not life-threatening, should be left up to the pa-

Dr. John D. McConnell of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas. chairman of a 13-member nongovernment panel that drafted the guidelines, said the large regional variations in how enlarged prostates were treated

men over 50. This condition, called benign prostatprostate, a leading killer of older men.

Enlarged prostate glands affect an estimated 10 million Americans, federal health experts say, and are found in varying degrees in 50 percent of men over age 60. Those who have a family history of the condition and black Americans are at higher risk.

Risks of Pregnancy Tests

was 28 years old, and her risk of having a haby with a birth defect caused by ahnormal chromotest and court an even greater chance that the procedure might cause a miscarriage.

But that logic was illogical to Evans, a social worker who lives in Manhaitan. "I didn't feel the trauma of losing a pregnancy was the same as the trauma of having an abnormal haby, she said.
With the support of her doctors, she had amniocen-

tesis and joined a rapidly growing number of younger women who, health-care professionals say, are ignoring the medical standard that only women over 35 or those with a history of genetic abnormalities should risk a miscarriage by having the test, which detects chromosomal disorders in fetuses.

. The rise in use of the test among young women reported in interviews by doctors, genetic counselors and insurers across the United States - has triggered a heated debate over whether it is a wise use of existing technology or a waste of health-care dollars that are

health-care reform now," said Dr. John Larsen, director of the Wilson Genetics Center at George Washington University Medical Center. "It's about the confluence of technology and personal choice and social responsibility and financial liability. And the debate will only expand as our ability to test for more genetic problems expands."

 are challenging the notion that the emotional and financial costs of having to raise a seriously disabled child are in any way comparable to the costs of losing indicated that doctors and patients needed therapy

Studies and the experience of experts indicate that some doctors may be recommending surgery to reduce prostate size, or drug therapy, without adequately considering the patients' symptoms and how much the condition is interfering with their quality of life. Dr. McConnell said. In addition, he said, some tests routinely given to men

Doctors should not use kidney X-rays, ultrasound imaging ur cystoscopy, in which an endo-scope is employed to view the urinary tract, unless they suspect an unusual problem, the guidelines said. Experts said these commonly used tests often do not add much to determining the best treatment

The prostate gland is a walnut-sized gland in the pelvis that for unknown reasons enlarges in many ic hyperplasia, is not related to cancer of the

EW YORK - Jeannie Evans was pregnant

"This issue has all the ethical considerations in

Many younger women - and indeed many doctors

"Even I in 1,500 is not a very comforting risk if

recommendations.

who report prostate problems may be unnecessary.

and cost millions of dollars a year.

By Esther B. Fein

last year and had no reason to expect her child would be born with any problems. She somes was 1 in 435 — too low, according to standard medical opinion, for her to undergo an amniocentesis

sorely needed elsewhere.

enough stress raising a wonderful healthy child." Doctors designated 35 as the benchmark for having amniocentesis because at that age the risk of giving hirth to a baby with such problems — I in 192 — is greater than the risk of miscarriage due to the procedure — 1 in 200,

handle a haby with a severe disability. As it is there's

But many doctors, genetic counselors, health economists and women question that reasoning, saying that the evaluation of risk is very personal and differs from

A woman in her 40s with a history of infertility might fear a miscarriage more than having an affected child, while a woman in her 20s, having a second child. might dread more the burden of a severely abnormal haby and decide to have an abortion.

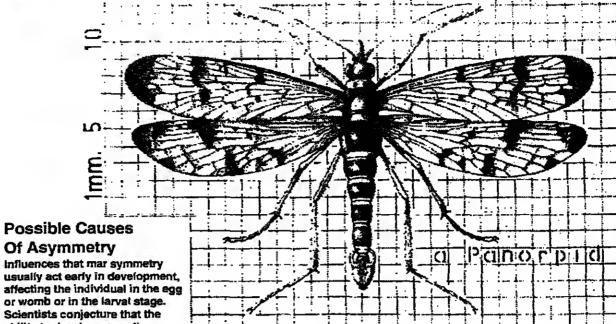
"It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize there's no logic in this standard." said Dr. Keith A. Eddleman, the director of prenatal diagnosis at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, who has seen a sharp decline in the age of women having the test They are unequal risks. Many young women who had the test and discov-

what they would have done if the results had shown an abnormality. Most said that their decision to continue with the pregnancy or to have an abortion would depend upon the severity of the disorder. All said that even if they chose to have the baby, they would want to be prepared. "In my case, there was no way the baby would have lived for more than a week," said one 29-year-old

woman, who had an abortion after discovering through an amniocentesis that her fetus was missing most of its brain. "It was the worst thing I have ever gone through. but I can't even imagine what it would have been like if I hadn't bad the test and didn't know."

"If we are ever going to get costs under control, we are going to have to make some hard choices, like limiting who is covered for this test," said Alain Entoven, a health economist at Stanford University. "We must not go on acting as if such things are free. We are you're that one," said Evans, whose son, Ryan, is now 5 months old. "I don't think that I'm equipped to the life, health and well-being of people."

Why Birds and Bees, Too, Like Good Looks



affecting the individual in the egg or womb or in the larvat stage. Scientists conjecture that the ability to develop normally despite such stresses could have a genetic basis. These are some likely stress factors: Poor nutrition

- Unusual temperature conditions
- Pollution
- Increased maternal age
- Radioactivity **Parasites**
- Disease microbes
- Attacks by predators
- Fights with competitors of same species



Elk antier Male elks with the largest and most symmetrical racks of antiers have the largest harems. Elks that lose fights may lose antier



Barn swallow tail ale barn sw long-tailed male with a netrical wishbone p hers the same size and color on both sides of the tail.



Scorpion fly A male scorpion fly (above and left) with symmetrical wings can be detected not only by sight but by scent. For some reis an association between wing symmetry and hormone signals

When Beauty Is More Than Skin Deep

By Natalie Angier Vew York Times Service

EW YORK - Beauty is only skin deep. How sweet that old chestnut much beyond physical appearance to offer the world, and the beautiful, who, after years ered their bahies were normal said they were not sure of being pursued for their prettiness, really do want to be loved for their inner selves.

The only problem with the cliche, say evolutionary hiologists, is that it may not be racted to each other, a beautiful face and figure may be alluring not for whimsical aesthetic reasons, but because outward beauty is a reasonably reliable indicator of underlying quality.

These biologists have gathered evidence from studies of species as diverse as zebra finches, scorpion flies, elk and human beings that creatures appraise the overall worthiness of a potential mate by looking for at nounces to one's poets. least one classic benchmark of beauty; sym-

- seeks in a suitor the maximum possible. University of Bristol in England found that cal ones.

She looks for signs of exquisite harmony, checking that the left wing is the same length and shape as the right for example, or that the lips extend out in mirror-image curves is, equally comforting to the un- from the center of the face. In searching for beautiful, who know they have so symmetry, she gains essential clues to the state of the male's health, the vigor of his immune system, the ability of his genes to have withstood the tribulations of the envi-

ronment as he was growing up. The new emphasis on the importance of symmetry to mate choice is one of those true. In the view of a growing number of annoying developments in evolutionary re-researchers who study why animals are atgrained prejudices -- in this case, to a fairytale view of the world, in which princes and princesses are rightcous, strong and lovely, while the bad folk are misshapen and ugly.

Biologists emphasize that symmetry is just part of the story of how animals make their choices and that much remains to be learned about what, in any given species, the possession of a perfectly proportioned body an-

Nevertheless, symmetry does seem to play a role in desirability. Reporting in a recent By this theory, the choosier partner in a issue of the journal Nature. Dr. John P. harens of females not only sport the largest

halance between the left and right halves of the body, when they put a variety of colored bands on the legs of male zebra finches, the females. vastly preferred males with symmetrically banded legs over those given bands of differ-

ent colors on each leg, a manipulation that apparently made the males look as goofy to potential mates as somebody wearing mismatched socks. Writing in the journal Trends in Ecology and Evolution, Dr. Paul J. Watson and Dr. Randy Thornhill of the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, sum up the data

gathered thus far on the role of symmetry in mate selection. In their own work, they have shown that female scerpion flies can detect a male with symmetrical wings either visually or simply by sniffing the chemical signal the pheromone - he emits. (For some reason, there is an association between the symmetry of a male's wings and his scent, but scientists don't know why.) Given the choice. between the pheromone of a male with wings that differ very slightly in length and the cologne of a suitor with matched wings, she will move toward the scent of the even-

Researchers who study elk have deter mined that the males who possess the largest

fight to another male — and who is thus likely to lose all or part of his harem to that victorious competitor — will grow an asymmetrical segment on his antiler the following

year, the sorry obverse of a scarlet letter.

By the new evolutionary hypothesis, a
symmetrical body demonstrates that the male's central operating systems were all in peak form during important phases of his A well-proportioned body may indicate

that the male possesses an immune system capable of resisting infection by parasites. which are known to cause uneven growth of feathers, wings, fur or bone. Or it may signal a more global robustness, one capa-ble of withstanding such threats to proper development as scarcity of food, extreme temperatures or ambient toxins.

In theory, females will select a symmetrical male either for the superior genes that he can donate to ber offspring or because he is likely to be in good enough shape to help out with rearing and protecting their

The individuals who have had a good developmental background come out more symmetrical," said Dr. Thornhill.

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pair - usually though not always the female Swaddle and Dr. Innes C. Cuthill of the racks of antiers, but also the most symmetri- do better in competition for resources and

IN BRIEF

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LONDON (Reuters) - A major cruption of Mount Vesuvius in southern Italy could engulf an area inhabited by about one million people in 15 minutes or less, causing destruction on a mass scale, researchers reported Thursday.

Writing in the British journal Nature, scientists from the United States and Italy said an eruption would have "catastrophic effects" for the people living on the slopes of Vesuvius and within a seven-kilometer (4.5-milet radius, Vesuvius, dormant since 1944, overlooks Naples, one of Italy's most crowded cities.

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Two of the most deadly eruptions were in A. D. 79, when volcanic ash overwhelmed the towns of Pompeu and Herculaneum, and in 1631, when the town of Torre del Greco was wiped out. In the case of Pompeii, death came 50 swiftly that some victims were petrified in terror-stricken poses by thick gray ash.

The research team, led by Dr. Flavio Dohran of New York University, used data on past eruptions to create computer models of the

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The researchers concluded that destruction of the urban sprawl around the mountain could be rapid and widespread.

Dr. Dobran and colleagues from Rome and Pisa said that people living within striking distance of the volcano niked catastrophe "unless effective evacuation plans and new roads are built and people begin depondening the area."
They called for greater use of computer models to help forecast future eruptimes and develop evacuation strategies.

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Therapy for Parkinson's Victims

study will have sham operations.

Although the investigator who is conducting

The principal investigator in both studies is

Dr. Cun Freed, a neurobiologist at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in

Denver, For several years, Dr. Freed and a few

other groups have been reporting that some

patients are substantially helped by fetal cell

Dr. Freed said he had operated on 17 pa-

tients. Two-thirds improved and one-third were

strikingly better, he said. Three patients had

strokes after the fetal cells were injected into

But because symptoms of Parkinson's dis-

the federal study has been conducting a study of his own for five years, in which everyone receives fetal cells, half the patients in the new

By Gina Kolata New York Times Seence

EW YORK -- Margaret Fleming. 45. has had Parkinson's disease for 15 years. Her medications no longer control the tremors and jerking movements caused by this progressive, degenerative, neurological disease and she is getting increasingly desperate.

the disease went to Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York to learn about enrolling in a new federal study assessing a potential therapy using transplanted ferri tissue. The \$4.5 million study is the government's

She and several hundred other patients with

first foray into the promising world of fetal tissue transplants, although private researchers have been trying out various therapies on their

For more than a decade, while scientists have considered the potential of using brain cells of aborted fetuses to correct devastating neurological disorders, the U.S. government banned the use of federal funds to pay for studies involving such transplants, fearing that such work could encourage abortions.

Some researchers, however, were so eager to go ahead with the studies that they began con-ducting them anyway, without federal funds. And patients wanted the surger, so much that they enrolled in programs offering these un-proved treatments. Some traveled to other countries, including China and Cuba, for the

A year ago, almost as soon as he became president Bill Clinton lifted the ban, Now, with the government's support and blessing, the fetal tell implants are about to be put to a rigorous scientific test. Most researchers have agreed that the disorder that should be most amenable to treatment is Parkinson's disease, and it is with that disease that the study will begin. The proposed operation is not without its

risks, nor is the study without its controversies.

case can vary from day to day and patients can get better simply by the power of suggestion, some skeptics asked whether it was the fetal cells or the idea of having them implanted that made the difference. We have been living with that criticism for

their heains, he said.

one thing for us to be convinced and another thing for the rest of the community to he convinced." The sham surgery, like the real surgery, consists of shaving the patient's head, cutting two oval holes in the skull, and then closing the skull again. Like the real surgery, it is done while the patient is awake, takes about four hours, and requires a hospital stay of a few days. Unlike the real surgery, in the sham operation no fetal cells are implanted in the

five years." Dr. Freed said in an interview. "It is

be offered the real thing the next year. Dr. Samuel Hellman, a professor who spe-cializes in clinical trials of cancer therapies at the University of Chicago, said he found the

brain. Those who have the sham operation will

situation appalling.
"It's incredible," be said. "Even if you accept the premise that you randomly allocate patients between the best current therapy and an experimental therapy, surely drilling holes in some-one's head is not the best current therapy."

Dr. William Langston, director of the Parkinson's Institute, in Sunnyvale, California, disagreed. He said be saw the need for the sham surgery, and said the study had "an outstanding design." The sham surgery, he added, "is breathtaking. I don't know if I'd have the gumption to do it.".

Freed said the sham surgery involved mini-

Parkinson's disease, which afflicts at least a half a million Americans, is caused by the death of a relatively small number of brain cells, about half a million, an amount that would fit on the head of a pin. But these cells secrete chemicals that are responsible for the control of movement. Although medications can control symptoms at first, they become less and less effective as years go by. As the disease progresses, patients develop rigidity and tremors. Sometimes they stumble and fall or jerk micontrollably. At other times they are as rigid as stones, unable to move at all, .

HE new surgery involves replacing the missing brain cells with cells from a fetus. These cells first appear at about six to eight weeks of gestation, when the fetus is just a half-inch long, Dr. Freed said. He said the cells are "like little spheres," without the extensive hairlike projections that they eventually grow and use to connect to other

Ms. Fleming said that the main thing that bothered her was the graphic descriptions of the surgical procedure. She said site was shocked when she learned she would be awake during the operation but, she said, "I can han-dle it." If the is not accepted for the federal study, she said, "I'd start fund-raising" to get the \$40,000 for the other one. She feels she has no other options. "I'm at a desperate stage," she

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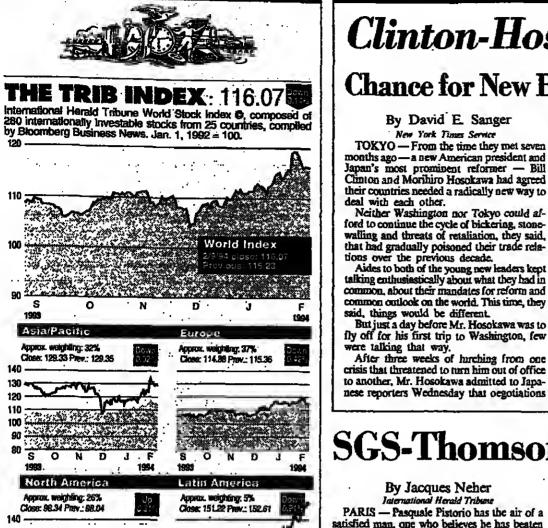
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Energy	115.61	114.91	+0.61	Capital Goods	114.55	114.63	-0.07
Littities	126.20	126.55	-0.28	Pay Materials	121.40	122.53	-0.92
Finance	120.05	120.28	-0,19	Consomer Goods	100.45	100.66	-0.21
Services	125.93	126.31	-0.30	Miscellaneous	137.59	136.76	+0.61

Fo: more information about the Index, a booklet is avail Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neully Cedex, France.

Clinton-Hosakawa: Hopes Dashed Chance for New Beginning on Trade Is Fading Fast

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO - From the time they met seven months ago — a new American president and Japan's most prominent reformer — Bill Clinton and Morihiro Hosokawa had agreed their countries needed a radically new way to deal with each other.

Neither Washington nor Tokyo could af-ford to continue the cycle of bickering, stonewalling and threats of retaliation, they said, that had gradually poisoned their trade relations over the previous decade.

Aides to both of the young new leaders kept talking enthusiastically about what they had in common, about their mandates for reform and common outlook on the world. This time, they said, things would be different. But just a day before Mr. Hosokawa was to

were talking that way. After three weeks of hurching from one crisis that threatened to turn him out of office

to another, Mr. Hosokawa admitted to Japanese reporters Wednesday that oegotiations

on a broad new "framework" for U.S.-Japanese trade relations had gone nowhere. "Everything has come to an impasse." the prime minister said. The two sides have never got past their fundamental disagreement on bow to measure progress in opening markets - a disagreement that was papered over

when the framework idea was born last sum-mer and was left to be resolved later. Later has arrived. Each side appears to be be counting on a last-minute concession from the other to keep the talks from being the minent train wreck that editorial cartoonists in Japan are depicting them as. Mr. Hosokawa has survived two close brushes with political disaster in the past month, but there are doubts among his advisers that he can

sidestep this one. In a frenzy of last-minute activity, Mr. Hosokawa sent a secret envoy, Akitane Kinchi, to see Mr. Clinton late Tuesday to plead for time, to convey the message that the prime minister's intentions are good but that his coalition government is in such chaos that

Mr. Kiuchi was politely sent packing, hav-ing been reminded that for months, Mr. Clinton has been sending envoys to Tokyo to urse political leaders to get involved in the trade talks and overrule the country's powerful.
turf-protecting bureaucrats.

They still didn't get the message." one
American official in Tokyo said.

Wednesday night, Mr. Hosokawa dispatched another envoy. Tsutomu Hata, his foreign minister and deputy prime minister, in hope that he will be able to patch some-

thing together Thursday,
But by Friday in Washington, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa will face a choice: Find a way to talk around their disagreements again or face a confrontation with perhaps one another's most important economic ally, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen has said he would rather have no deal than a bad deal. "We will not settle for anything cosmetic." he vowed during a visit to Japan two weeks ago. Fearful that the White House is focused

exclusively on trade, Japanese officials are See HOSAKAWA, Page 13

SGS-Thomson Ready to Take on Intel

By Jacques Neher International Herald Tribune

PARIS - Pasquale Pistorio has the air of a satisfied man, one who believes he has beaten the odds in transforming SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV from an unfocused, unprofitable maker of semiconductors for the French and Italian markets into a lean but powerful force in the global electronics marketplace.

Now, with his balance sheet and bottom line

back to health, the 58-year-old executive said he was pondering a much bigger bet —challenging Intel Corp. as a maker of chips for personal computers, a market expected to grow to \$9.6 billion by 1997.

Forged out of the 1987 merger of limping French and Italian state-owned semiconductor companies, SGS-Thomson is back from the brink, boasting 1993 profits of around \$160 million, from \$3 million in 1992. With costs cut to the bone and the chip market doing well, Mr. Pistorio predicted earnings would grow 15 per-cent to 20 percent in 1994, in line with sales that could grow from \$2.06 billion in 1993 to more than \$2.4 billioo this year.

"I'm glad to say that we made it, that this has been a successful merger." Mr. Pistorio said.
"Now the company is ready to grow faster than
the market and be one of the major players in

Promising SGS-Thomson will oever see red

ink again - the company lost close to a halfbillion dollars between 1987 and 1991 - the rotund and jovial Sicilian laid out his strategy for "phase 2" of SGS-Thomson's development. Key to this strategy is privatization, which he said he had recommended to his French and Italian shareholders, and an expansion into Asia, where he is in talks to create a chip-manufacturing operation in China to supply the Chinese and neighboring export markets.

SGS-Thomson, which employs 19,500 people, is not on the French government's list of 21 companies it plans to privatize, and prospects for selling the company in the near future are complicated by political uncertainty in Italy, analysts said.

Looking east, the company already has an advantage over its competitors, as SGS, under Mr. Pistori, began investing in Singapore in 1981. Its facilities there and in Malaysia now account for 30 percent of the company's wafer production and the local manufacturing presence has facilitated its entry into markets such as South Korea and Taiwan, Expanding into China would be logical extension of this strate-

"I envision manufacturing in China within the next five years," the executive said. While the Chinese market is still in its formative stage, he predicted that within 10 years China would surpass the European market as a consumer of

semiconductors, worth some \$14 billion in sales. At the same time, Mr. Pistorio said he was 'seriously" weighing an attack on Intel, the Santa Clara, California, company which has a nearmenopoly on microprocessors, which perorm the calculations in personal computers. Up to now, SGS-Thomson has skirted this market, focusing instead on memory and logic chips designed for specialized applications such as home appliances, telecommunications and cars.

SGS-Thomson, analysts said, is well placed to take a good bite out of Intel's market, provided it can muster the formidable cash outlay necessary to make the silicon wafers. They said that \$500 million to \$1 billion is required to design a production process and build a plant,

They could definitely eat into Intel's market," said Bipin Parmer, semiconductor analyst with Dataquest Europe, "They have a global distribution system in place, along with strong sales, marketing and application bases."

Unlike other challengers to lotel such as

Advanced Micro Devices Inc., which have had to face costly and time-consuming legal battles over use of lotel's chip designs, SGS-Thomson asserts it can copy these designs legally. It inherited a license-sharing agreement forged in the mid-80s between linel and Mostek Corp., a U.S. unit of Thomson that weot bankrupt.

Intel, however, said the legal picture was far See CHIPS, Page 13

U.S. Recovery Gives a Boost To Ford Profits

By Lawrence Malkin ional Herald Trihune

NEW YORK - Pacing the recovery of the U.S. autombile indus-try. Ford Motor Co. on Wednesday reported a \$2.53 billion profit for 1993, its largest since 1989 and a turnaround from the previous year's loss.

Ford's financial-services sector was responsible for two-thirds of the company's 1993 profits, earning a record \$1.6 billion, largely as a consequence of low interest rates.

U.S. automotive operations earned \$669 million in the fourth quarter for the best quarter in a decade, rebounding from a loss of \$128 million in the year-ago period. Vehicle saies worldwide rose 3.5 percent to 1.45 million cars and trucks for the year.

American automakers are on the mend thanks to an improving economy. A combination of low interest rates that helped spur demand, improved marketing and quality, production efficiencies, and favorable labor relations helped sales peak io the final quarter of 1993,

This year. U.S. auto sales are forecast at about 14.5 million, balf a million above 1993. That projection includes about 2.2 million imported cars and about 1.5 million Japanese cars made in America --a declining foreign market share as the Big Three outmaneuver the Japanese in sales of trucks, minivans, and recreational vehicles.

Chrysler, the smallest and most nimble of the Big Three, bas already reported an almost fivefold increase in profits in 1993, to a record \$2.4 billion.

On Thursday, General Moiors Corp., the largest of the three and most sluggish along the road to recovery, also is expected to report 1993 profits after last year's record losses. Stock analysis forecast annual earnings of between \$1.80 and \$2.40 a share for GM.

Three GM units released results Wednesday, Bloomberg Business News reported, GM Hughes and Electronic Data Systems posted profit increases for the fourth quar- in the final quarter of 1993.

ny's financing arm, GM Acceptance Corp., fell 29 percent, because it provided loans for a reduced number of cars. At GM Hughes, net income rose 18 percent, to \$276.3 million on cost-cutting and improved sales, while Electronic Data Systems posted a 14 percent gain in profits, to \$202.9 million, on increased sales.]

Ford earned \$4.55 a share, but that did not live up to Wall Street's expectations, and its stock fell 1 to 68%. GM and Chrysler shares also slipped, with GM losing % to 64% and Chrysler falling % to 611/2.

"It's called take your profit and гип," said Arvid Jouppi, an auto analyst at Keane Securities in Detroit. "Ford has led this revival by starting its turoaround early in the 1980s and it now leads the industry in bread-and-butter sales all across

Ford's market share improved worldwide in 1993, gaining 0.8 perecot, to 25.5 percent, of the bouyant U.S. market and 0.2 percent, 10 11.6 percent, of the disastrous European market. Ford lost \$407 million in Europe last year, down from \$647 million in 1992.

Ford's worldwide sales rose 8 percent last year, to \$108.52 billion, from \$100.13 billion in 1992. During the booming final quarter, sales rose 9 percent to \$27.8 billion,.

In 1992, Ford lost \$7.4 billion, although only \$502 million of that represented operating losses, with the remainder written off under new accounting rules for retire-ment and health-care benefits.

Ford's automotive operations outside the United States lost \$372 million in the fourth quarter, including a S57 million restructuring charge to close its Capri plant in Sydney, (Page 15t

The company also cut Jaguar PLC's operating loss to \$36 million in 1993 from \$112 million in 1992, but it is still swallowing the costs of reorganizing the British luxury car manufacturer it bought in 1989. The bill for Jaguar came to \$109 million

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Office Hits the Road

By Kirk Johnson

New York Times Service ARTFORD, Connecticut — Workers like John A. Cruz are the great hope for old corporate center cities like Hartford, and perhaps their greatest threat as well: He's been liberated from his office.

Rootless, mobile, armed with 120 megabytes in his briefcase, Mr. Cruz — a 32-year-old account executive of Travelers Corp. — is one of a new breed of high-tech nomads who are changing the face and the culture of many companies.

They are cousins to the telecommuters who work from home and direct descendants of the traveling salesmen of yesteryear, and they specialize in being anywhere and nowhere but always as close to the customer as possible and always on-line. Mr. Cruz has computed insurance audits in parking lots and at restaurant counters. His laptop computer is actually used on his lap.

Like that of a traveling salesman, Mr. Cruz's existence can be lonely. He still drops by the gray stone Travelers headquarters here once a week or so, mainly to hear the scuttlebutt, but his bosses do not encourage it, he said. "We used to have more of an office feeling," he

said, driving one recent morning to an appointment at one of his accounts, an auto parts warehouse. "Now it's really like you're on your own." house. "Now it's really like you're on your own."

Computer specialists and insurance analysts say that cost pressures are prompting many companies and industries in the New York region and around the nation to move faster at spinning out their employees as high-tech road warriors. Most notably, International Business Machines Corp. is about to start an entirely office-free sales force in New Jersey. At American Telephone & Telegraph Co., about 5 percent of the company's 373,000 employees do their work on wheels or in other novel settings.

But few industries are likely to be transformed as fundamentally as the paper-heavy insurance business, where corporate traditions of conservative, centralized management are colliding with the 1990s values of fleet feet and fast modems.

"We're at the initial explosion point right now," said Raymond L. Howell, an assistant vice presi-dent at ITT Hartford, another big Hartford-based

company that is testing the waters of mobile technology. "There's a whole convergence here."

Under fierce pressure to cut costs, insurance executives say that two important insights make the mobile work force irresistible. First, insurance executives are the mobile work force irresistible. is essentially a disembodied product anyway, ide-ally suited to being electronically blipped, faxed and phoned from one place to another, without regard to place. The second is that all the apparatus of modern telecommunications - laptops, modems, cellular phones, voice mail, electronic mail, and beepers — keeps everyone in touch all the time and lets managers track nonoffice workers and their performance even more closely than people sitting just down the hall.

people sitting just down the hall.

For example, there is a computer program that can, with a touch of a button, in the presumed comfort of one's own car, reveal a landowners' grid showing every place of business in a salesman's territory, who owns it, how to get there. Other companies are using artificial-intelligence programs that help insurance workers come up with new questions and avoid unnecessary ones for already-insured clients to fine-tune their insurance packages.

What pushes just as hard against such changes.

What pushes just as hard against such changes. however, are the decades gone before, when the insurance business was defined by its vast corporate cocoons. Being solid was more important than being swift. "They're trying to take a very centralized, controlled and ordered culture and move it

See MOBILE, Page 13

SAS to Trim 2,900 Jobs in **Cost-Cutting**

Compiled by Our Staff From Deputches

STOCKHOLM -- Scandinavian Airlines System said Wednesday that it would cut 2,900 jobs this year as part of a cost-cutting package.

The announcement prompted speculation that airline employees might stage wildcat strikes or slow-downs during the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway, SAS is the official carrier for the games, which are to open oo Saturday.

The cuts are part of a package of measures announced in December the airline, that called for trimming costs by almost 3 billion kronor (\$375 million) over two years. Most of the cuts will be done by the end of 1994, the airline said.

SAS, which is half-owned by the governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, currently has about

Other parts of the savings plan include reducing operational ex-penses, canceling routes, and sell-

The carrier's plans were severely affected by the collapse last fall of the proposed Aleazar alliance, which would have united SAS, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Swis-sair and Austrian Airlines.

The airline also announced it had completed sale of its 42.1 percent stake in the Chilean carrier LanChile. (AP. AFP)

Banco Safra SA

Consolidated Statements of Condition

and Summaries of Results These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Banco Safra SA and its subsidiaries.

	December 31,			
	1993	1992		
Assets	(in thousands of USS a	except per share data)		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 61,611	\$ 72,042		
Interest bearing deposits with banks	232,486	186,069		
Investment securities	653,265	870,357		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased				
under resale agreements	1,853,945	1,487,311		
Loans, net of uneamed income	1,802,962	1,436,222		
Allowance for possible loan losses	(53,361)	(56,223)		
Loans (net).	1,749,601	1,379,999		
Other assets	365,142	394,197		
Total assets	\$ 4,922,050	\$ 4,389,975		
Liabilities				
Total deposits.	\$ 2,344,351	\$ 2,219,224		
Federal funds purchased and securities sold		400.004		
under repurchase agreements	373,798	463,224		
Other borrowed funds	952,844	607,413		
Other liabilities	974,845	817,584		
Shareholders' Equity				
Capital stock and reserves	199,583	194,908		
Retained earnings	75,619	87,622		
Total shareholders' equity	266,212	282,530		
		A 4 000 07E		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,922,050	\$ 4,389,975		
Book value per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.62		
Net income, for the year ended	\$ 108,565	\$ 82,924		
Net income per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.18		

Banco Safra S A Avenida Paulista, 2,100 São Paulo - Brazil

Banking Locations

- São Paulo - Aeroporto, Barão, Bom Retiro, Brás, Central Boa Vista, Central XV, Cidade Jardim, Dom José Gaspar, Faria Lima, Higienopólis, Ipiranga, Itaim, Jardíns, Lapa, Mooca, Monumbi, Paraiso, Paulista/Augusta, Santo Amaro, Trianon, Vila Maria - Rio de Janeiro - Cendelária, Castelo, Ipanema, Madureira, Rio Branco - Belém - Belo Horizonte - Blumenau - Brasília - Campinas -Campo Grande - Caxias do Sul - Curitiba - Fortaleza - Goiánía - Guarulhos - Joinville - Jundiaí - Londrina - Maceió - Manaus -Piracicaba - Porto Alegré - Recife - Ribeirão Preto - Salvador - Santo André - Santos - São Bernardo do Campo -São Castano do Sul - Scrocaba - Vitória - Cayman Islands - New York

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Advancing Bonds Aid Stock Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Treasury bond prices to rise after by several analysts. only average demand at the government's auction of 10-year notes allowed the stock market to climb.

The Treasury sold \$12 billion in its three-part quarterly refinancin-

N.Y. Stocks

gand the issue met moderate demand. But investors had been braced for a weaker auction after the sale of three-year notes on Tuesday showed tepid interest among investors.

In late trading, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was up 14/32, at 97 28/32, with the yield down to 6.41 percent from 6.45 percent Tuesday. The composure of the bond mar-

ket offered a lift to stocks, with the Dow Jones industrial average clos-ing up 25.89 points, at 3.931.92. Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the New York Stock Exchange by a 3-to-2 ratio. Trading was active despite a snow storm that slowed traffic and

closed offices throughout the New York area.

WMX Technologies topped the most-active list, plunging 3% to 24%, or 12 percent, after posting

lower-than-expected fourth-quar-NEW YORK - The ability of ter earnings and being downgraded The Dow

The largest U.S. waste-manage ment company said Tuesday that fourth-quarter net income fell to \$162.9 million from \$182.8 million 10-year notes at the second leg of in the year-ago quarter. The contits three-part quarterly refinancial pany blamed "difficult business conditions" in its solid and hazard-

ous waste operations. Stock in the company's Chemical Waste Management subsidiary fell 4 to 10%. A restructuring of the division has been a drag on WMX's performance since September, but WMX said the restructuring was on schedule and the unit was meeting revenue targets. Stock in the pany's Rust International unit fell % to 21%.

Auto stocks were active, with Ford falling I to 681/2 after reporting lower-than-expected earnings. Gen-eral Motors lost % to 64% and Chrysler fell is to 61 1.

In over-the-counter trading. Spectrum Information Technologies remained active, gaining 4 to 2 13/16, still recovering from a plunge on Monday after John Sculley resigned as chief executive offi-cer. Shareholders are calling for the company's president and directors

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

YEN: Uncertainty Weakens Dollar

Continued from Page 1 said, "When we drew up that list we were instructed not to loclude political matters. I think the thinking in some parts of the administration is that currency manipulation is an economic matter, but that thinking

Foreign Exchange

immediate imposition of trade

is not universally held in the ad-Other options could include an

sanctions against Japan, or at least moves toward sanctions. In that vein. Senator Max Baucus, a Montana Democrat and chairman of the international trade subcommittee of the Finance Committee, said Wednesday that the "probability" was "quite high" for Washington to reintroduce retaliatory measures to force Japan to

open its markets if the talks failed. "We should renew Super 301 to strengthen our trade policy on Ja-pan," Mr. Baucus said. He was referring to a mechanism used in 1989 and 1990 to force open the satellite and supercomputer markets in Japan.

The uncertainty about the future course of Japan-U.S. trade relations left the dollar relatively unmoved against the yen.

In New York on Wednesday, the

day. The dollar had jumped when Reuters quoted the U.S. aide as say

ing Washington would not seek to drive up the yen if the talks failed. Earlier, traders sold dollars amid speculation the two countries would not reach an accord on opening Japan's markets before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa meets with Mr. Clinton. The dollar also weakened against

the Deutsche mark, after a speech by a Bundesbank directorate member. Edgar Meister, in which he said that the German central bank would ignore calls for it to cut interest rates at a faster pace. The U.S. unit slipped to 1,7575

DM from 1.7650 on Tuesday. The British pound hit a seven month low, and finished at \$1.4605, down from \$1.4669. (AFX, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Dublin again widened its portfolio by sealing a deal Wednesday to take a 31 percent stage in the largest newspaper chain in South Africa.

The Irish company said it was acquiring the stake in Argus Newspapers for 20 million punts (514.2 million), to be linauced through an issue of Independent

Dublin Press Firm Expands to South Africa

AFP-Euel News in the company that publishes Britain's Independent LONDON — Independent Newspapers PLC of newspaper. The £18.4 million (S27 million) stake made

Tony O'Reilly, the Irish media tyccon who is chairman of H.J. Heinz Co., the biggest single shareholder in Newspaper Publishing P.C.

lion punts, and pretax profit was 10.5 million punts. St

publishes more than 4 million newspaper a week, and

has the leading daily newspapers in Johannesburg.

Argus Newspapers sales last year totaled 135 mil-

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average Standard & Poor's indexes **NYSE Indexes** Low Last Clay **NASDAQ Indexes** ASONDJF 783.65 786.21 820.38 824.06 673.25 665.74 924.13 926.31 886.35 883.11 886.35 785.21 785.21 791.26 174.49 178.12 NYSE Most Actives AMEX Stock Index 40.75 477.48 480.64 +1.96 Dow Jones Bond Averages Market Sales **AMEX Most Actives** M.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading NYSE Diary &P 100 Index Options 1172 462 405 2739 44 15 Amex Diary **NASDAQ Diary**

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Metallgesellschaft Plan Advances

NEW YORK - A British bank lost its bid Wednesday to block

STOCK SPLIT

TT Corp I share of Rayonia I

the restructuring of Metallgesellschaft AG by suing the German metal and mining conglowerate's U.S. unit. The New York State Supreme Court denied a request from Standard Chartered PLC for an injunction against the restructuring. Separately, Metalligentischaft Corp., the U.S. unit, said it arranged for up to \$300 million of secured bank financing and reached economic with most of its banks that give it 90 days to restructure us existing loans.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

CBS Earnings Rise 39% for Quarter

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — CBS Inc. said fourth-quarter earnings rose 39 percent on higher advertising prices, although results were lower than experted.

Net income in the period rose to \$46.4 million, or \$2.77 a share, from \$33.3 million, or \$2.14, a year earlier. Sales increased 8 percent, to \$1.04 billion, from \$968.3 million: Theearnings came in below Wall Street expectations of \$3.53 a share. The stock was down \$2.25 in trading Wednesday, closing at \$311.

The company said the LE network, company-owned television stations and CBS Radio had improved results. The debut of "The Late Show" with David Letterman, which has consistently beaten NBC's "Tonight" in the ratings, also boosted earnings.

Westinghouse Set to Sell Supply Unit

PITTSBURGH (Renters) — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said
Wednesday in had a prospective buyer for its Westinghouse Electric

Analysts said the unit would probably be sold for \$300 million to \$400 million. They said Clayton, Dubilier & Rice Inc., the New York investment firm, was probably the interested buyer. Clayton Dubilier has led management buyouts of large units of a number of major corporations. The supply unit is one of four businesses Westinghouse has planned to sell since announcing E restructuring in November 1992. The division based in Pittsburgh, employs 3,000 people.

Goodyear Posts a 29% Profit Gain

AKRON, Ono (AP) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said Wednesday its carnings climbed 29 percent in the fourth quarter, helping the tiremaker post a profit for all of 1993 despite a slight drop in sales. Goodyear earned \$113.2 million, or 76 cents a share, in the last three months of 1993, compared with \$87.5 million, or 61 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales in the quarter slipped to \$2.92 billion from \$2.93 billion. For the year, Goodyear earned \$387.8 million, or \$2.64 a share, on sales of \$11.64 billion. It lost \$658.6 million in 1992 on sales of \$11.79 billion.

Fleet to Target Low-Income Groups

NEW YORK (AP) — Fleet Financial Group Inc., attempting to resolve questions over its leading practices, plans to announce an \$8.5 billion loan program for low- and moderate-income borrowers, sources

familiar with the program said Wednesday.

The program would be one of the largest ever in the banking industry, said Bruce Marks, executive director of the Boston-based Union Neigh-

Fleet Finance Inc. of Atlanta, targeted low-income blacks with loans that carried excessive fees and interest rates. According to attorneys. who have followed the company, Fleet wants to resolve questions about its lending practices in order to minimize opposition to its merger plans.

Texaco Settles Louisiana Royalty Suit

NEW ORLEANS (Combined Dispatches) — Texaco Inc. said Wednesday that it would pay Louisiana \$250 million and spend \$152 million in the state on economic development projects to settle a dispute over alleged underpayment of royalties on oil and gas leases.

Under terms of the out-of-court settlement, Louisiana will drop claims against Texaco totaling \$1.1 billion for the alleged underpayment. The settlement still must be accepted by a federal judge. (AFX, AP)

For Greyhound, a Dismal Quarter

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) - Greyhound Lines Inc. stock price fell on Wednesday after the bus company reported a fourth-quarter loss.

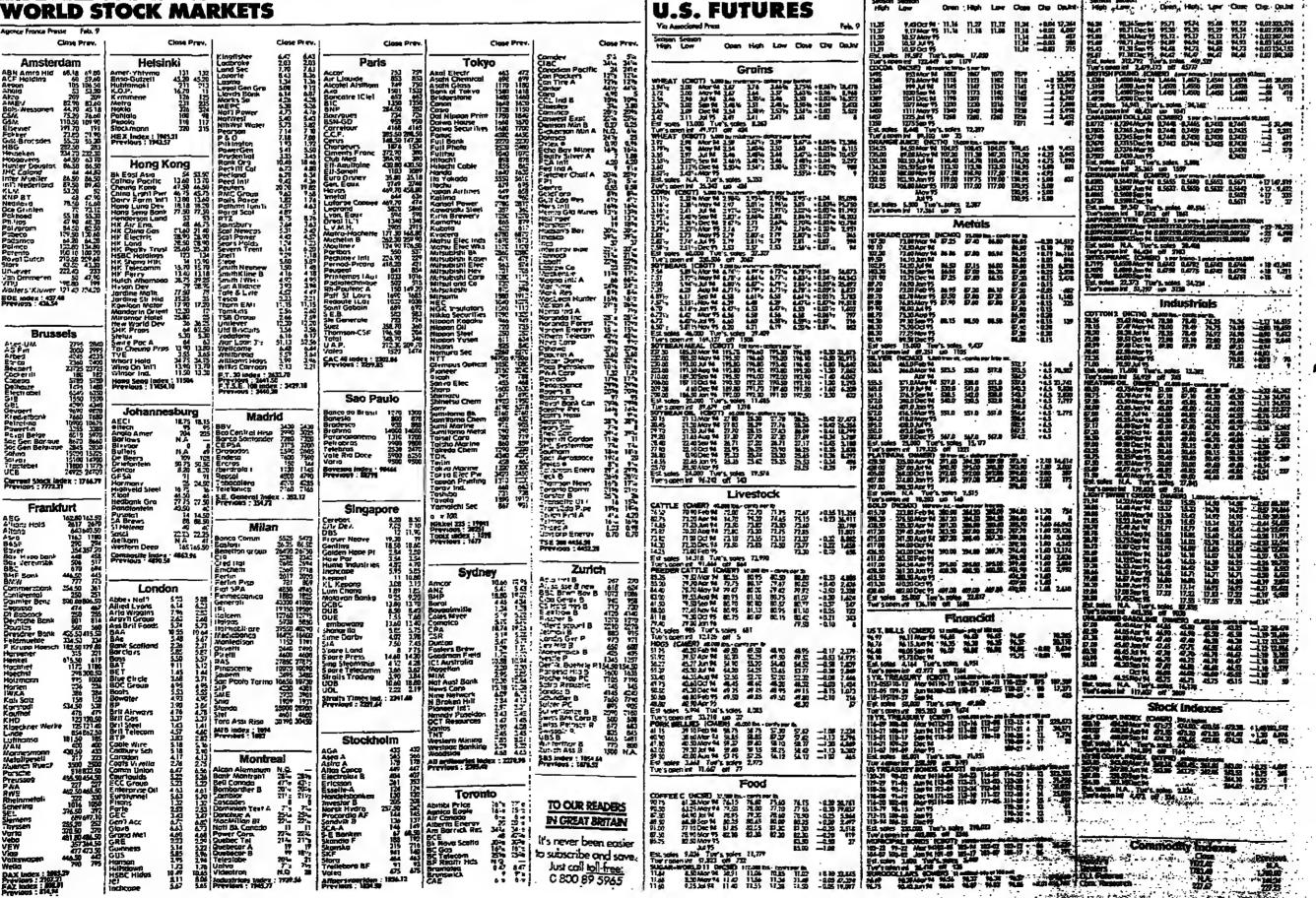
Late Tuesday, the company reported losses from operations of \$6.02 million, compared with net income of \$5.3 million, or 37 cents, in the same period in 1992. For the year, Greyhound reported profit from operations of \$6.29 million, or 43 cents a share, compared with \$10.9 million, or 96 cents, in 1992. The stock was off 75 cents, closing at \$10. Company executives biamed the disappointing results on a slow travel industry, bad weather and problems introducing a new reservation system.

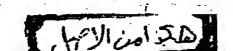
For the Record

TRW Inc. said its earnings rose & percent in the fourth quarter and it had a profit for the year, reversing a year-earlier loss. (AP) Bethlehem Steel Corp. said it had filed a registration statement for a public offering of 12 million common states, and that most or all of the proceeds would go to its pension fund. , (Reinters)

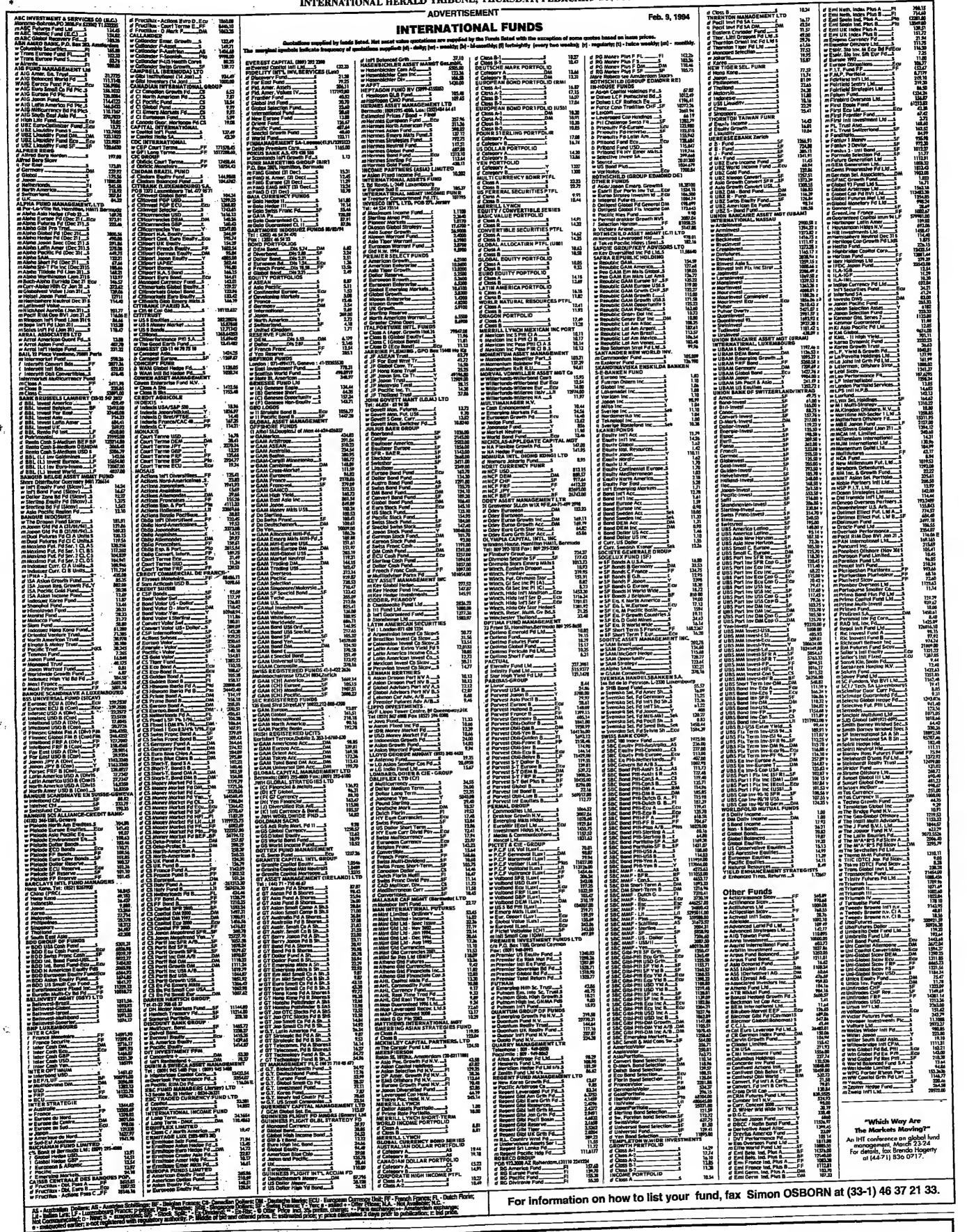
Loral Corp. said its Space Systems/Loral unit has been granted a \$46

million loan from the Impanese Export-Import Bank to help finance the





Page 11



The conference will be addressed by a distinguished group of speakers who will discuss issues, including:

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Potential for development and the flow of funds • Role of capital markets and official aid • Creating infrastructure programs

THE CHANGING MIDDLE EAST: Economics, Politics & Business

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Bonds Offer Philips Key To Grundig

AMSTERDAM - A group of banks will sell their convertible bonds in German consumer elec-tronics company Grundig AG in the next few days, and one of the banks said Wednesday that the Dutch company Philips Electronics NV will snap up the issues to increase its

stake in the German company.
Union Bank of Switzerland confirmed it planned to sell its stake in Grundig to Philips, but a Philips spokesman would not comment on

the company's interest in Grundig. Philips already owns 31.6 percent Grundig's common shares. If it buys the bonds and converts them to stock on March 31, Philips would increase its stake in Grundig to 50.5 percent,

"We are going to sell our partici-pation in Grundig sometime in the next days because the bonds are to be converted on March 31." said Franz Raggenbass, a UBS spokes-man in Zurich. "It's oot our policy to hold any stakes in industries

other than banking. A consortium of other banks in Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands led by Dresdner Bank also will sell their stake, Mr. Ragggenbass said. The bonds are worth roughly 250 million Deutsche

marks (\$142 million), he said. Grundig said Monday that it expected a record loss of 350 million Deutsche marks in the year ending March 31 because demand for consumer electronics products has been hit hard by the German reces-(Bloomberg, AFX)

Hope Drives Prague Stocks' Rally Prices Soar Despite Shortage of Data on Companies

By Henry Copeland Special to the Herald Tribune

Special to the Herald Tribune
PRAGUE — An index of the 30 largest Czech equities has risen oearly fourfold since September and climbed 50 percent in January alone. But because of operating conditions in one of the capitalist world's newest outposts, this is both the best of markets and

"It can be very frustrating." Alexander Angell, director of sales and trading at Wood & Co, said. "We spend so much time collecting information and then analyzing it and then publishing it. And by the time it is out, the stock that we were saying was a good huy at 1,200 koruna (\$40) and might go to 2,000 is trading at 2,500."

Prague's bourse is the product of Eastern Europe's most audacious privatization program, begun in the spring of 1992 when the country that was then Czechoslovakia offered each citizen a coupon book to use in bidding for portions of nearly 1,500 state-owned com-panies. The coupon books cost 1,000 koruna. Now, Czechs who chose well could sell those

shares for as much as 200,000 koruna. Launched in June 1993 with securities bought hy 6 million Czechs, Prague's market emerged just as emerging markets had come into vogue with international money managers. Poland, in the midst of an eightfold rise in 1993, whetted appetites for Eastern Europe. The Czech Republie's market - with price/earnings ratios then in the single digits and an inflation rate one-third that of Poland - seemed destined to be caught in the same

Since August, international players have dumped \$100 million a month into Czech equities, according to Andrew Reicher of CS First Boston in Prague, The company has fielded orders from institutions as far away as Melbourne and Los Angeles. With just under 1,000 equities, the Czech market appears gigantic beside its regional competitors; Poland and Hungary boast few-er than 60 shares between them. But if foreign nvestors expected a smorgasbord in Prague, they have wandered into something more like

an Easter-egg hunt. Nearly half of the Czech Republic's equi-nes have not yet traded, Mr. Reicher said. Only about 100 trade "with any degree of regularity," he added, and he only rated five "really tradeable."

For investors weary of hyperefficient mar-kets where news has been so thoroughly dis-

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

counted that a dart thrown at a list of stocks can outperform professional investors.

Prague is delightfully inclicient. Analysis bere are still trying to pry results for 1992 out of many companies. With even stale data scarce, "it's really a question of kicking the tires, doing our own due diligence," Mr. An-

Once a broker identifies an attractive company, the game has just begun. Seventy-two percent of Czechs who invested entrusted their privatization coupons to investment funds that bid for stocks for them; now. nearly half of all shares are held by just 14 such funds. Aspiring buyers must negotiate with the managers of these funds.

"I've got to go knock on doors." Mr. Angell said. "Typically, to get blocks of stock out, one has to pay between 2.5 percent and 10 percent over the last traded price."

With the ratio of a stock's price to the company's earnings per share pushing above 40 oo some issues. Czechs appear amused by their market's lofty levels.

"We ask how long it can go on like this." said Michal Koneeny, director at Komero Brokers, which has seven offices. Mr. Konecny, formerly a professor of economics, said most of his company's 700 retail customers come in only to sell the shares they had bought in the original voucber privatization. "Last week, one client sold his bank shares and got 160,000 koruna," he says. "Someone who invested in a bad way still has 0,000 or 7,000 koruna."

In another sign of eagerness to cash out, sellers outnumber havers by 2-to-1 on the socalled RM System, an over-the-counter network designed for retail investors. In part because of this predominance of retail sellers. prices on the privately owned RM System are as much one-third below those on the stock

CS First Boston's Mr. Reicher shared the retail investors' caution. "These companies were dumped into the private sector warts and all," he said, and will need a couple of years to get up to speed. It will be entrepre-neurs and foreign companies, not publicly traded companies, that will generate the 3 percent to 4 percent growth projected for the Czech economy in 1994, he said.

At Wood & Co. Mr. Angell is more sanguine, at least about Ceske Energeticke Zavody AS, which supplies 80 percent of the country's electricity and accounts for one-quarter of the Czech market's estimated capitalization.

It would cost \$13 billion to replace Ceske Energeticke generating capacity. Mr. Angell said, yet the company's current market capitalization is only about \$4.5 hillion. "I'm hoping and praying that it will correct back 20 or 30 percent." he said, so that investors can buy more of the stock.

CHIPS:

Bigger Challenge

Continued from Page 9

from elear. "The way we read it, SGS-Thomson's U.S. subsidiary is

the only one that can have access to

Intel, he added, "will not shrink

Sheraton Wins Bid For Ciga

Compiled is Our Staff From Dispatche MILAN - ITT Corp.'s Sheraion Hotels umi signed an accord with five of Ciga Hotels largest creditor hanks to buy the troubled Italian hotel chain, a Ciga spokes-

Although Sheraton executives would not discuss the purchase price, sources close to the U.S. hotel chain said the winning hid was for 900 hillion lire (\$530 million). Claudio Miorelli, the Ciga spokesman, said Sheraton would not make an official statement until the purchase was formalized.

Sharaton's purchase will not be official until Ciga shareholders approve a capital increase to make the takeover possible. That action is expected on Tuesday. Mr. Miorelli said that as part of

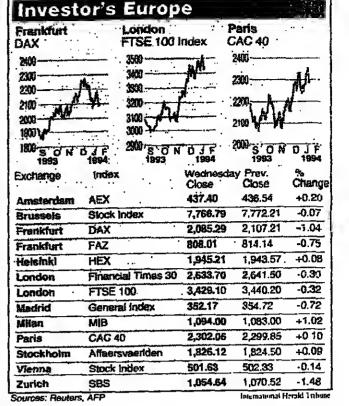
the agreement. Sheraton will bid for Ciga's outstanding shares on the stock market. Ciga shares have been suspended since November. but trade once a week on Friday, They were last at 750 lire.

Sheraton also must win approval from the 20 banks that hold Ciga's roughly \$650 million lire in debt. However, the five banks on the steering committee that already ap-proved the deal represent about 75 percent of the debt.

"It was by far the simplest offer. It will allow us to get about 72 percent of our money back," said one bank source quoted by the II

Sole '24 Ore financial newspaper. Under pressure from its creditor banks. Ciga last spring gave Me-diobanca SpA a mandate to find a buyer for the hotel chain, which has

nor been profitable since 1989. Crea is staggering under the weight of 1.1 trillion lire of debt. It lost 110.2 billion lire in the first half of 1993. Sheraton, which entered the bidding process only days ago. snatched the hotel chain from two rival bidders. Forte PLC and Host



Very briefly:

• Total SA said net attributable profit crept up to 2.9 billion French francs (\$486 million) last year from 2.8 billion francs in 1992, according to preliminary figures; the results were at the lower end of analysis forecasts but in line with the oil company's own predictions.

 Montedison SpA shares fell 3 percent, to 1.152 line (68 cents), a day after an investment firm claimed it was buying about 6 percent of the food and chemical company and the European Commission announced an inquiry

into its planned plastics venture with Royal Dutch/Shell Group. Preussag AG said operating profit in the year ended in September lell to 346.6 million Deutsche marks (\$197 milliont from 789.8 million DM a year earlier: it said it would reduce employment at its Preussag Stahl AG steel unit to 9,500 by the end of 1996 from 10,000 now.

· Fokker NV expects to make an announcement on an extensive costcutting plan next week, a spokesman for the aircraft maker said after Dutch newspapers quoted company sources as saying Fokker would lay off more than 1,200 employees, or almost 10 percent of the total.

· Italy's employment minister, Gino Giugni, said talks on job cuts at Fiat SpA could resume next week and urged a rapid settlement to avoid unrest in the auto industry.

· Air France scheduled meetings with employees over the next few weeks to talk about a restructuring plan, according to Force Ouvrière, the union representing the majority of the state-owned carrier's workers.

HOSOKAWA: Japanese Leader Says Talks With U.S. at 'an Impasse'

Continued from Page 9

again talking of a need to give equal weight to security issues in Asia and the "global cooperation" programs between the two countries insuch areas as AIDS research, space and other scientific pursuits.

One official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry went so far the other day as to warn that a breach in the Japanese-Americao relationship would be the wrong signal to send North Korea at a time of growing tension over that country's refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear program.

Such efforts to change the subject have clearly frustrated the American ambassador here, Walter F. Mondale, Mr. Mondale arrived forth by Japan's greatest critics: He in Tokyo brimming with ideas, wants radical deregulation, a shift

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But after months of promises from senior Japanese politicians that they would step in to overrule the bureaucrais. Mr. Mondale is still waiting. "We get in there, and they say there is no problem, their market is open," he said recently. "If that's the case, why are we ne-

are vastly complicated by the political upheavals here in Tokyo. Mr. Clinton has invested heavily in Mr. Hosokawa and the reform program he has come to represent. In word, if oot yet in deed, Mr. Hosokawa has embraced an agenda once put

as soon as another one is eliminat- services on the basis of price and quality rather than corporate or po-

with the Liberal Democrats or the

hureaucrats, the forces be bad

litical relationships. In practice, however, Mr. Hosokawa has repeatedly backed down - first on reforming the political system, then on a stimulus package to spur a recession-bound economy - because of a revolt sparked by the Socialists, the biggest party in his coalition. As a But for Mr. Clinton, the choices result, he has had to ally himself

vowed to defeat. The framework talks are the latest incornation of an old idea; to find a comprehensive approach to the problem of Japan's trade surplus, mixing efforts to encourage Japanese consumers to buy importabout how to get the two countries of power from producers to con-out of their rut, in which a new sumers and a country that buys car key industries and markets. barrier to trade magically pops up parts and bastrance and banking But the United States insisted cal technology.

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from the start on quantifiable measurements of progress, something that was missing from the previous such effort, former President George Bush's awkwardly named structural impediments initiative.

Japan rejected that idea, with an our licenses," said John Thompson argument that makes perfect ecoan Intel spokesman. "We don't benomic sense: One cannot set tar-lieve that the license would free up gets for an American, or any other, an SGS-Thomson plant in Italy to share of its market without aban- produce doning free-market principles. from competition." Intel produced more than 30 million of its 486 and

After Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Clinton retired to a sushi bar for private talks fast summer, an agreement ensued: "Objective criteria" would be used to measure progress in such problem areas as trade in autos and auto parts, insurance, intellectual-property rights and government purchases of telecommunications equipment and medi-

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AND THE ROLL OF ROLLS IN THE RESERVENCE OF THE THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

Pentium computer thips last year, tallying net earnings of \$2.3 billion n sales of SR.8 billion. Trained as an electronics engineer, Mr. Pistorio worked 18 years with Motorola Inc., rising from a salesman in Italy in 1963 to general manager for international business. hased in Phoenix, Arizona. In 1980.

he left to join Italy's SGS, then a money-losing chip producer with around \$100 million in sales. "I gave up my salary and stock options at Motorola in exchange for an armored ear." he recalled. noting that executives at that time were often targeted by the Italian

terrorist group, the Red Brigades. In 1987, he was picked to oversee the marriage of SGS and Thomson Semiconductors. At the time, the company had combined sales of around \$700 million. Over the next six years, Mr. Pis-

tono streamlined the husiness. closing seven plants - 15 remain - and focused research efforts on several key areas.

At the same time, he forged alliances with a dozen key customers to jointly develop products for them as well as for third parties, a strategy that boosted sales. Most recently, the company signed such an accord with Northern Telecom Ltd., which handed over its Rancho Bernardo plant to SGS-Thomson to produce telecommunications chips.

The executive also attacked the

balance sheet, combining capital infusions and profits to reduce the debt which had peaked in 1989 at \$900 million, twice shareholder equity. Debt currently stands at around \$300 million, giving the company a "very comfortable" 28 percent debi-equity ratio.

IMI Surge Seen Helping Next Privatization

Compiled in Our Staff From Departhes MILAN — The strong debut of the newly priva-tized bank Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SpA is likely to tempt the Italian government to price its next sale. that of Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, as high as possible, analysts said Wednesday.

But where that maximum is will largely be dictated hy fundamentals and stock market valuations of nea Commerciale, they added.

"The government is bound to go toward the top end of the range now," said William Cowan, Italy analyst with James Capel & Co. io London. IMI closed at 13,400 lire (\$7,89) Wednesday in its

first day of trading, 23 percent above its public sale price of 10,900 line.

But Banca Commerciale is already quoted on the stock market, giving the government a clear valuation as it had with Credito Italiano SpA, which was privatized in December, Banca Commerciale ended Wednesday at 5.525 line.

In France, meanwhile, applications for the public

offer of shares in Elf Aquitaine have been oversubscribed by two to two-and-a-half times, sources said. The public offer of 385 francs (\$64.49) a chare is to close Thursday evening.

(Remore Bioomberg)

MOBILE: High-Tech Highway Creates New Nomads

Continued from Page 9 toward a more mobile and decen-

tralized operating environment." said Fred Amoroso, president of the insurance industry consulting group at IBM. "This is not easily accomplished.

It hurts, 100. For Hartlord,

is tied to insurance, financial services or real estate, more workers on the road means fewer who think of the city as home, or as a place to spend their money or leisure time. For Mr. Cruz. an office-in-abriefcase has meant long hours at least an hour-and-a-half more a day than in the past, he said - and thousands more miles a year behind the wheel of bis Plymouth. It

has also meant a loss of office ca-Many workers have lost more than that. They have lost their jobs as the need for a corporate support staff diminishes and these new technologies make jobs like data-

entry clerks expendable.

Aetha Life & Casualty Co., for example, the city's largest employer, has elinunated about 8,000 jobs in the past three years company-wide as part of a re-engineering

line employees. An additional 4,000 job cuts, 2,000 of them in Connecticut, were announced last month, and a \$1.03 billion charge for the reductions led the company to report a record quarterly loss of \$1.13 billion on Wednesday. where nearly one out of three jobs

When you start moving people out of their domain, out of their private space, the employee goes through a lot of pain — there's no water cooler to socialize around." said Trav Waltrip, a vice president in charge of telecommunications at Travelers. "But it's an almost irresisuble force because of the money

to be saved." Mr. Waltrip said that the task that Mr. Cruz performs — essentially a re-evaluation of whether a business customer's insurance premiums match the risk involved in providing it protection - took 30

separate steps just two and a half years ago. From the pen and paper at the site, through a data processing center in Waterbury. Connecticut, now closed, and ultimately to the company's mainframe computer, the task could take as long as 40

days. It can now be done in 24

plan that includes putting more technology in the hands of front- al notebook computer. About 120 al notebook computer. About 120 this one function, and the company saves about \$6 million a year. Although there are only several

hundred fully mobile workers at the company now. Travelers envisions that ultimately as much as 25 percent of its 28,000-member work force could eventually be moved from the workplace to a more transient existence.

It has already turned many lives upside down.

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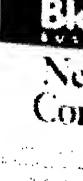
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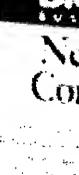
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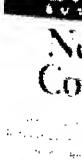
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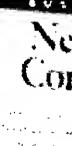


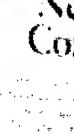










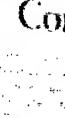




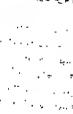




























rector at the advertising agency Leo Burnett Ltd. in Hong Kong, said the recent deals with Australia Television, show that China is not

completely xenophobic about foreign broad-

for others to negotiate similar arrangements."

Television to sign a contract with an English-

language satellite broadcaster of business and

financial news in the next few weeks for

inclusion in the cable network. Analysts said

the broadcaster is likely to be Singapore-

based Asian Business News.

Mr. Hill, who visited China recently, said

that a number of Chinese officials had indi-

cated that the news documentary and other programs Australia Television was offering were more relevant and interesting to a Chi-

nese audience than the programs of other

He said CNN was perceived by Chinese

officials to be "too American-centric, and the BBC too British in focus. "They see us as far

Mr. Wu said Guangzhou Television had already started dubbing Australia Television drama series and documentaries into Chinese

and would soon start providing them to

about 200 provincial stations in China.

Australia Television programs are also likely to be included on the Beijing and

Shanghai cable networks when they start lat-er this year, Mr. Wn said.

A survey being finalized by independent

consultants shows that as many as 25 million

people in Asia have access to Australia Television's full program. STAR TV claims 42

million full program viewers in the region, Mr. Hill said that after barely a year, Aus-

tralia Television was covering about 40 per-

cent of operating costs by corporate sponsor-

ship, a form of advertising in which a

company adopts a particular program but

promotes itself only at the beginning and end

Mr. Hill said that he expected the company

to be at least breaking even by the end of 1994

after more corporate sponsors realized the

value of gaining direct access to a buge audience of Asian consumers.

of the show.

Western broadcasters.

"Those deals could set a positive precedent

Mr. Wn said that be expected Guangzhou

حكذامن المذحل

Australia TV Finds Way Into China Rebroadcasting, Not Direct Access, Is the Surer Route

By Michael Richardson ernational Herald Tribine

SYDNEY - As competition among satellite television broadcasters intensifies in Asia. Australia's government-backed overseas television service has gained a head start on its rivals in the Chinese market by finding a niche in rebroadcasting.
Starting next month, the Australia Televi-

sion International service will be relayed to eight million subscribers of a rapidly expanding cable network operated by the Guangz-hou Television & Radio Broadcasting Corp. in southern China.

Wendell Wu, general manager of the cor-poration's Australian unit in Melbourne, said that Australia Television had been chosen as the first English-language service for the 20-channel cable network because of its programming and good relationship with the Chinese government and television stations.

Australia Television is a unit of Australian Australia Television is a unit of Australian Broadcasting Co., Australia's national television and radio service, which operates as an independent body although it gets some of its funds from the government.

Earlier this month, Australian Broadcast.

ing Co. signed agreements with China's Min-istry for Radio, Film and Television and Central China TV, the country's main television organization. The agreements open the way for transmission of Australia Televi-sion's programs on Chinese domestic chan-"The arrangement will dramatically in-

crease the available audience of Australia Television," said David Hill, managing director of Australian Broadcasting Co. in Sydney. The deals with China are the first since Beijing announced in September curbs on ownership of satellite television receiving dishes and a tightening of regulations governing international television signals beamed into China via satellite.

Analysts said that direct access to satellite. television broadcasts in Asia was being limited either by government controls or the relatively high cost of buying the two-meter (sixand-a-half-foot) dishes needed to pick up most of the signals.

most viewers and attract the most advertisers are those that enter into rebroadcasting arrangements with local television stations and cable networks in Asian countries. Many of these local stations and networks are owned or controlled by governments, governing po-litical parties or relatives or friends of govern-

The "globalization of television which is taking place in Asia is essentially a local

With Beijing limiting direct satellite access, companies that are most likely to gain are those that make deals for rebroadcasting.

activity," Mr. Hill said. "It is the rebroadcasting that is going to dictate the growth."

Australia Television has negotiated recondeast arrangements in the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Laos as well as China. Mr. Hill said that Burma was likely to start rebroadcasting Australia Television programs soon and similar negotiations were under way in Indonesia and Malaysia.

The Chinese clampdown was widely seen as a blow to the ambitions of major Western satellite broadcasters such as Rupert Murdoch's STARTV in Hong Kong, which relays the BBC's international television service as well as American entertainment programs.

Beijing's move was also seen as an attempt to control reception of Cable News Network and other U.S. broadcasters that plan to beam into China and other parts of Asia on a new generation of more powerful satellites that are to be put into orbit over the next 18

As a result, the companies likely to gain the However, Gary Brown, regional media di-

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Japan Sees Weak 0.2% Expansion In Current Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - Japan confirmed Wednesday that its economy was stagnating, with the Economic Planning Agency forecasting gross national product growth of just 0.2 percent for the year ending March 31.

That would be the country's slowest growth in almost 20 years, since the slump caused by a surge in oil prices in 1974. The agency previously predicted growth of 3.3 percent for this year.

An agency official added that the government had set growth targets of 2.6 percent in gross national product and 2.4 percent in gross domestic product for the following year, ending March 31, 1995.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan's governor, Yasushi Mieno, said the economy was still stagnant and said be was not considering any change in monetary policy.

He said the 15.25 trillion yen

(\$140 billion) fiscal stimulus package the government had announced Tuesday was "an appropriate step" in its efforts to boost the economy. He said that changes in interest rates, which already were at "extremely low" levels, would have no immediate effect on the economy and added that last week's tighten

ly to have any immediate impact on currency exchange rates. The stimulus package drew lukewarm reviews Wednesday from in-

vestors and economists. "It's better than nothing." Richard C. Koo, senior economist at Nomura Research Institute, said. But he said the package had been "determined a long time ago" in response to economic problems of

the time and that now, in Japan. "we have a major political disaster on our hands.

Japanese stock prices tumbled Wednesday, with the Nikkei index losing about 2 percent, indicating that investors believed the package might not be bold enough to help the economy or defuse the rising trade tensions between Japan and the United States.

The plan, announced just three days before Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was to meet with President Bill Clinton in Washingion, also drew only a tepid response from U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

Washington had urged Tokyo to stimulate consumer spending in the hope Japan would increase pur chases of foreign goods, reducing its \$50 billion trade surplus with the United States. Instead, just ahead of the summit meeting. Japanese and U.S. negotiators remain at odds over a U.S. demand that the two sides set numerical targets for measuring the openness of Japan's markets. (Reuters, AFX, AP, Bloomberg)

■ Carmakers Downgraded Standard & Poor's Asia Ltd. said

ing of U.S. monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board was unlikeit was downgrading debt of Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. but affirming its rating on Toyota Motor Corp. debt, Agence France-Presse reported.

> S&P added that although it was reaffirming the AAA rating ac-corded to Toyota's \$19 billion of debt, the automaker's outlook was negative, as "industry conditions are not expected to improve signifi-

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Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

Air-India chairman Y.C. Deveshwar resigned to return to the ITC Ltd., a tobacco company said to be preparing to faunch a private airline in India. • Japan Air Lines Co. may seek government subsidies that would allow it in retrain or lay off workers to combat deteriorating returns because of a drop in international passengers.

 Federal Express Corp. said it would begin delivery to Ho Chi Minh city, Hanoi and Danang now that the United States has lifted its trade embargo against Vieinam,

 McThai Co., the owner and operator of McDonald's restaurants in Viennam, will spend 300 million baht (\$11 million) to expand by 50 percent this year, adding at least 10 new outlets.

Tokyn Electric Power Co. will build the world's largest "pump-up" electric power plant, which uses the gravitational force of water running downhill to generate power, in central Japan,

• First Commercial Bank, Taiwan's lifth-largest bank, was granted a license to conduct business in Hong Kong.

. The United Arab Emirates and Indonesia signed an agreement to encourage trade by eliminating double taxation and reducing taxes. India exported 29 percent fewer textiles in the first 8 months of fiscal

1993-94 than in the comparable year-ago period. • Seven Japanese banks raised their long-term prime lending rate by 0.3 percentage points to 3.8 percent.

 Nissan France, the French sales subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co., said fourth-quarter sales rose 5.6 perent, but sales for all of 1993 fell 5.1 AFP, Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg

Murdoch Has Plans for India, Ford Australia to Close Production Plant **But Political Obstacles Loom**

NEW DELHI - Rupert Murdoch told Indian officials Wednesday that he planned big local investments and new corporate links in what he sees as a major growth region for his satellite STAR TV network. But the plans of the Australian-born media executive, whose weeklong first visit to India has evoked widespread interest, have met with resis-

tance from opposition parties: STAR TV, based in Hong Kong, beams five international channels to India, including the popular Hindi-Janguage ZEE-TV.

Mr. Murdoch told Minister of State for External Affairs Salman

Khursheed that he was "seriously contemplating a series of investments here," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Murdoch as saying he planned to set up two new music channels for India. Mr. Murdoch was not available r comment. Newspaper reports said he was exploring a link between his 20th for comment. Century-Fox Film Corp. and India's R.P. Goenka group for film and

soundtrack distribution. But officials said the projects would depend on Mr. Murdoch's assessment of the local opposition. The main Hindu opposition Bharatiya Janata Party has conveyed its disapproval of much that is beamed by STAR TV to Indian audiences, saying that it could "have serious impact on the cultural outlook of the people."

But Mr. Murdoch has discounted such fears in newspaper interviews, saying: "If a culture is strong enough, it will survive and people will respect other cultures. Also it is good for us to learn from each other."

SYDNEY - Ford Motor Co. of Australia said Wednesday it would end production of the Capo convertible in May and halt assembly of its Laser compact hatchback model in September, closing its only Sydney factory.

The unit of Ford Motor Co. of

the United States said one-time charges of 89 million Australian dollars (\$64 million) related to clos-ing those operations had caused its net loss to widen, to 45.3 million dollars in 1993 from 38.3 million dollars a year earlier. On an operatme basis. Ford Australia swnng to a profit of 76 million dollars last year from a loss of 37 million dol-

The demise of the Capri, the Ford unit's major export model, production plant in suburban Sydhad been predicted. Lee Mishey will reduce the number of makewski, who retired last month as jor automobile plants in Australia Laser no longer economically visgeneral manager of Ford's Lincolnto four, compared with eight in the
Mercury division in Detroit, said mid-1980s. Toyota Motor Corp.

But Ford, whi

the last year" for the model. by combining operations at two
"Sales of the Capri in the United plants into one. States have fallen below the threshold level required to continue production of this model," Ford Aus-

The Capri, marketed by the Lincoln-Mercury division of Ford Mo-

imported parts, will mean the loss of 400 jobs, or 5 percent of Ford Australia's work force. tor, was introduced in the United are to be imported from existing

Laser models sold in Australia

The closing will reduce the number of major automobile factories in Australia to four, compared with eight in the mid-

States in July 1990. Sales there production lines in Japan once lo-dropped to 9,327 in 1993 from cal assembly ceases. 21,200 in 1991. "Increasing costs of complete

Mercury division in Detroit, said mid-1980s. Toyota Motor Corp. But Ford, which was the top sell-in September that 1994 "could be plans to reduce the number further er of passenger vehicles in Austra-plant near Melbourne this year.

But Ford, which was the top sell-

lia last year, said it intended to remain in the Australian market. "We are continuing to invest sig-Shutting down the Homebash plant, which assembles Lasers from nificant sums to bring new and improved products to market and to improve our quality, efficiency and productivity," John Ogden, Ford Australia's president, said. He predicted that Ford's car sales

in Australia would rise about 2 percent, or 10,000 vehicles, to about 565,000 in 1994. Ford's pullback comes when

some other carmakers in Australia are expanding, Last week, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said it planned to spend 500 million dollars upgrading its plants near Adelaide in South Australia.

In addition, General Motors 21,200 in 1991.

The closing of the Homebush production plant in suburban Sydney will reduce the number of mahave made local assembly of the suburban for some of its top-selling Commodore models, and Toyota Motor Corp. said it would open a 420 million dollar

Marubeni Loss Figure Rises Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — The trading company Marubeni Corp. said Wednesday that recent extraordinary losses were higher than forecast and that it would sell a leasing subsidiary to help offset the deficits.

In October, Marubeni had forecast extraordinary losses of 23

billion yen (\$212 million) for the six months ended Sept. 30. On Wednesday, the company said the amount would be 53 billion yen. The losses are linked to the cancellation of tokkin and other trust investments managed by the subsidiary. Marubeni Leasing, Tokkin funds are invested in securiues on behalf of companies that seek for tax purposes to keep these holdings separate from other investments.

The company said it would sell its entire 50 billion ven in the investments by March. Marubeni is now expecting net profit in the half year to March to fail to 7 billion year down from previous forecasts of 13 billion year.

To offset losses, the company said it had 8 billion yen set aside from the previous year. But proceeds from the sale of the subsidiary and the liquidation of the tokkin and fund trust investments, even when added to the 8 billion ven reserves, will not cover the losses entirely, the company said.

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SPORTS

Russian NHL Star Fetisov Hopes to Remain Statesman of the Game

By Alex Yannis New York Times Service

NEW YORK -- He was the pioneer, the man most responsible for paving the way for all the talented young Russian hockey players who followed him to North America and into the National Hockey League.

That was five years ago. Now, Vyacheslav Fetisov has visions of becoming the first member of what was the powerful Soviet hockey machine to coach in the NHL. Felisov battled with the Soviet authorities for years before he was allowed to leave the Red Army team and join the New Jersey Devils in the summer of 1989. He became a symbol for the country's hockey players and

Russians in general. "The system had control of everything and everybody." Fetisov said of the grip of organized hockey on players and teams in the former Soviet Union. Even as captain of the Red Army team that captured gold medals in the Olympics and world championships. Ferisov had little

leverage within the system. "The idea of playing somewhere else was not entirely up to you," Fetisov said. "It was a question of human rights. People now know what freedom of choice is."

Because of his accomplishments as a player and his persistent battle for freedom to play where he chose, Fetisov is revered in his native country and especially by hockey players in North America.

"He is like God in Russia." said Valeri Zelepukin. the 25-year-old Russian left wing of the Devils, "It's because of him that so many Russian players are in the league

Fetisov is usually the first man Russian players, including stars like Buffalo's Alexander Mogilny, Detroit's Serget Fedorov and Vancouver's Pavel Bure, seek for advice when their team visits New Jersey or the Devils go on the

"I have so much experience at both sides." Fetisov said. "I've been a player since I was 15. Now I have some international experience. I have some good things to offer. I've learned some things about the different cultures, the mentality of people in Moscow, the United States and

poblics is one of his options after he finishes his career as a player. If and when he considers entering politics, he said, he would discuss the matter with Gary Kasparov, the world chess champion, who is a close friend,

"He's in politics and he wants me to be involved." Fetisov said of Kasparov. One of Fetisov's major disappointments with life in charities. North America, he said, was the political apathy of athlet-

"I'd like to see sports superstars get involved in politics because they are the idols for the people," Fetisov said,

"Instead, they're looking to advertise sporting goods."

Fetisov believes he should reciprocate for what hockey

In that spirit, Fetisov revealed that shortly after he

team's annual dinner at the Brownstone House restaurant in Paterson, New Jersey, where the players served food and drinks to the customers to raise money for children's charities. Fetisov was elated to report that the team raised

Whatever Fetisov chooses to do when he is done as a player, hockey is likely to remain a part of his life. "I love hockey and that's where I want to be," he said, "I want to communicate with players. All my life I played

with the best players and had a lot of success." of hockey," said Fetisov, who lives in New Jersey with his wife, Lada, a former ballerina, and frequently comes into the city for Broadway shows or to visit friends "". If he becomes an owner, he will try to unlearn one said that was what made the old Soviet system a success; the players cared a great deal for each other on and off the

If the 35-year-old defenseman sounds like a politician, signed his first contract with the Devils he donated "There is no secret about strategy and technique any obtics is one of his options after he finishes his career as a \$100,000 to the school he attended as a child growing up in more," Fetisov said. "The difference in winning is known." And Monday, Fetisov joined the rest of the Devils in the as you bring them together, instill the idea of togetherness, then you'll be successful."

One day, Fetisov said, there will be a global league with what he called "unlimited potential" and he predicted that the Russians will be part of it.

"I can see the Russian hockey industry get to be big business, like show business." Fetisov said

But for now, his concerns are more local. Fetisov repeatedly emphasized that his immediate goal was to help the Devils capture the Stanley Cup.

"You must understand that I love hockey and the Stanley Cup is one of the few things that I have not won as Fetisov's prescription for winning is "togetherness." He a player," said Fetisov, who is in the best physical condition of his career and hopes to play two more years. "Every hockey player's life is empty without a Stanley

All Together Now, Michigan Wins

The Fab Five reunion meant first

place for Michigan.
The 11th-ranked Wolverines took over at the top of the Big Ten standings on Tuesday night with a 91-67 victory over No. 12 Indiana, in Coach Bob Knight's 700th game

with the Hoosiers. The game also marked the return

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

from one-game suspensions of Michigan's Ray Jackson and Jimmy King. It was also the centerpiece of a quick visit from Chris Webber, one of the National Baskweball Association's top rookies who broke up the Fab Five when he left for the pros after his sopho-

"Chris gave us a little talk before the game." said Jalen Rose, his best friend and former classmate. "It really meant a lot to see him."

Webber sat on the bench during the game, the same view Jackson and King had last Saturday during a victory over Michigan State. They were reinstated by Coach Steve Fisher after suspensions for what be termed a "violation of team policy."

The players were interviewed by the Ann Arbor police as part of an investigation into the shoplifting of beer from a convenience store.

Michigan (16-4, 8-2) had lost the earlier meeting to the Hoosiers (14-5, 7-3), blowing a big early lead. The Wolverines jumped in front again and stayed there this time, leading by 46-30 at halftime.

"We maintained the lead and didn't let up our intensity like we who had 20 points. "We played smart for 40 minutes."

Juwan Howard, the fifth memher of what may be the best recruiting class ever, added 19 points, while King had 17 and Jackson 13. Alan Henderson had 18 points and Damon Bailey 17 for the Hoo-

"I thought Michigan played real-well," Knight said, "We just ly well." Knight said. "We just didn't play as well as we could have. Ohviously, that's why it wasn't as good a game as you

would have thought No. 2 Duke 66. Georgia Tech 63:

The Blue Devils (17-2, 8-2 ACC) trailed by 12 late in the first half. but Chris Collins hit a 3-pointer and layup to give Duke the lead for good at 62-58 with 4:16 left.

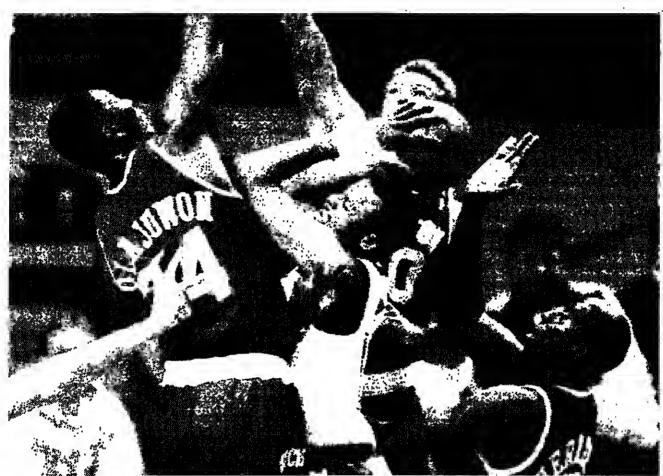
Travis Best and Drew Barry each missed a 3-pointer in the final 11 seconds for the Yellow Jackets (12-9, 3-7], who have lost four of five.

Visiting Duke was led by Marty Clark, a reserve who had a season-high 17 points, and Eric Meek, 10 points and 10 rebounds. Best and James Forrest each had 18 for Georgia Tech.

West Virginia 78, No. 8 Temple 71: The Mountaineers (14-5, 7-3 Atlantic 10) swept the season series from the visiting Owls (16-3, 9-2) and snapped the nation's longest Division I winning streak at 10

West Virginia, which had lost three straight, trailed by 13 with 7:42 remaining. Temple's Rick Brunson sent the game into over-time at 63-63 on a 3-pointer with 13 seconds left. Zain Shaw's 3-pointer with 1:13 to go gave the Mountaineers the lead for good at 73-71.

Pervires Greene led West Virginia with 27 points, Aaron McKie led the Owls with 28, 22 in the first



Milwaukee's Todd Day found Rockets in every direction as he attempted to drive to the basket, but the Bucks won at home, 106-98.

Olson Joins Braves In \$1.5 Million Deal

NEW YORK — After 1 1/2 months of searching, reliever Gregg Olson found a new team, agreeing to a \$1.5 million, one-year contract with the Atlanta Braves.

Olson, 27, tore a ligament in his right elbow midway through last season and pitched only eight imnings for the Baltimore Orioles after the All-Star break. He had 29 saves in 35 opportunities last season before being placed on the disabled list Aug. 9. He then was activated Sept. 22 but made just one appearance and finished 0-2 with a 1.60 ERA

An orthopedist, James Andrews, said last month that Olson wouldn't need surgery, and the Braves' orthopedist, Joe Chandler, gave a similar opinion on Monday.

Of the salary, \$1 million will be paid on opening day and \$500,000 during the remainder of the season. He can earn \$2 million in performance bonuses; \$25,000 per appearance from 1-40 and \$50,000 per appearance from 41-60.

In arbitration, the first baseman Kevin Maas Jost his case against the New York Yankees and will be paid \$425,000 rather than \$490,000. He made \$225,000 last season, when he hat 205 with nine

Five players settled, leaving 31 remaining. The biggest deal went to the Milwankee outfielder Greg Vanghn, a \$12 million, three-year contract that could be worth as much as \$13.65 million.

Vaughn, 28, who led the team with 30 home runs and 97 RBIs last season, made \$1,177,500 in 1993. He was slowed by a right shoulder injury during the second half of the season and had just 11 homers and 29 RBIs after the All-Star break. He wound up hitting .267.

He gets a \$300,000 signing borns, \$2.9 million this season, a minimum of \$4 million in 1995 and a minimum of \$4.8 million in 1996. The Houston right-hander Pete Harmsch settled at \$3,205,000, a raise of \$1.38 million. The outfielder Marquis Grissom and Montreal agreed at \$3.56 million, more than double his \$1.5 million salary last season. The Colorado outfielder Dante Bichetti settled at \$2.8 million, nearly four times his 1993 salary of \$735,000.

Jazz Dodge a Late 3-Point Barrage to Edge the Nuggets by a Long Shot

The Utah Jazz had a 94-86 lead with less than 40 seconds left, so the victory

was certain, right? Not by a long shot. Three 3-pointers by Denver's Rodney Rogers — helped along by two turnovers by Karl Malone on inbounds passes —

wiped out the margin in 8.3 seconds, giving the Nuggets a 95-94 lead with 20 seconds left. But Jeff Malone's 18-footer from the corner with 12 seconds left saved the Jazz from an embarrassing defeat.

When Tyrone Corbin blocked another shot by Rogers and the Jazz got the ball after a scramble under the basket, Utah had a 96-95 victory Tuesday night in

"That's the craziest finish I've seen in a while." Jeff Malone said. The Jazz did not call a timeout after Rogers gave the Nuggets the lead.

"I've seen guys make 3-pointers quick-ly," said John Stockton, who finished with 22 points and 12 assists. "But not to go ahead in a game. We didn't call a timeout because we hoped to catch them

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

unorganized and tried to get a good, early open shot. There was an opening for Jeff. and he hit it." Karl Malone scored 24 points for the

Jazz. Rogers, who made all four of his 3-point attempts, led the Nuggets with 23 points, while LaPhonso Ellis scored 18. The Nuggets trailed, 68-46, in the third quarter before Kevin Brooks sparked a rally with two 20-foot jumpers as Denver

closed to 76-63 entering the final period. After Utah moved ahead by 92-81 with

Spurs 110. Bullets 90: San Antonio

won its eighth straight game as David Robinson had 31 points, 14 rebounds, 10 assists and 7 blocks against Washington. giving him a league-best four triple-dou-bles this season. Michael Adams scored 25 points for

the Bullets, who were victimized by a 19-0 second-half run that sent them to their 18th loss in 23 road games this season. Vinny Del Negro scored 21 points for the Spurs, who matched their longest winning streak of the season.

Bulls 118, Clippers 89: Scottie Pippen had 22 points, 14 rebounds and 9 assists as Chicago won at Los Angeles for its

Horace Grant also scored 22 points for, the Bulls, who shot 55 percent from the field, making the Clippers 0-11 when their opponent makes 50 percent or bet-

Pippen, who will make his third consecutive All-Star start next Sunday, finished one assist shy of his 14th career

triple-double and third of the season. Trail Biazers 124, Kings 100: Clyde Drexler, who has made a career-low 40

Clifford Robinson scored 20 points, Terry Porter 18 and Buck Williams 17 points for the Blazers.

Lakers 107, Suns 104: Los Angeles Lakers 107, Suns 104: Los Angeles rallied from a 16-point deficit in the third, in the final 23 seconds, and Jim Jackson quarter to beat Phoenix for its fifth straight home victory.

Sedale Threatt scored 13 of his 26 points in the final quarter for the Lakers, feat-who trailed by 75-59 before a 20-4 burst. Jackson and Mashburn scored 24 in the last 5:34 of the third period made it points each to lead the Mavericks. Doug

Doug Stritts scored five of his 20 points

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in overtime for the Mavericks. His follow shot, gave them a 103-99 lead after his three-point play with 2:10 remaining put Dallas ahead 99-94.

added two foul shots with 3.6 seconds left to seal the victory and hand the visiting Timberwolves their sixth consecutive de-

out of a shooting slump with 21 points on 9-for-15 shooting in Portland's rout of visiting Sacramento.

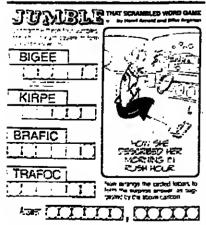
Wayman Tisdale had 26 points and 28 remaining.

In the last 5:34 of the third period made it points each to lead the Mavericks. Doug 79-79. Los Angeles took the lead for good West had 24 points and Micheal Williams on consecutive baskets by Vlade Divac 20 for the Timberwolves, who trailed by and James Worthy, making the score 101-189-84 with 54 seconds left in regulation, 97 with 2:48 remaining.

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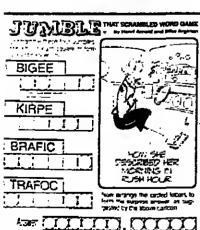
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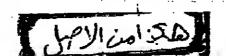






GARFIELD





مكذامن الأحل

SPORTS

Samaranch Not Worthy, Norway Ski **Hero Says**

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches
LILLEHAMMER. Norway -The International Olympic Committee, already a regular target of the Norwegian press, received another joit Wednesday when Nor-way's most popular athlete accused the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, of being unfit to lead the Olympic movement.

The attack carried special impact because it came from the crosscountry skier Vegard Ulvang the triple gold medalist who will take the Olympic oath on behalf of 1.900 athletes at the Games' openng ceremony on Saturday. Ulvang assailed Samaranch's

ties to the fascist regime of General Francisco Franco in Spain. "It is bad and may not be worthy of a sports movement," he said. "The IOC is not always worthy of

The IOC should be given a different, democratic structure," Ulvang said in a Norwegian television interview, excerpts of which were published Wednesday in VG, the

nation's largest newspaper. The 10C issued an official response Wednesday, suggesting that the skier — a medal favorite in the Games - should not bite the hand that feeds him.

"To a certain degree, he owes his worldwide celebrity to the Olympic Games, the Games of the IOC, said the IOC's director general. François Carrard. "We read his quotes that the Olympics are a 'circus.' Nobody is compelled to par-

ticipate in the Olympic Games. "These type of comments are not new," he added. "It just shows that be does not know us. He doesn't know the IOC well, he doesn't know the IOC president. He is welcome any time at the IOC. We would be quite happy to see him and talk to him. He can express his views and meet the president."

Carrard also took exception with Ulvang's suggestion that the IOC is

"The IOC is a far more democratic organization than it used to be, he said. "We have had much more democracy in the last 10 years than before."

Gerhard Heiberg, president of the Lillehammer Olympic Organiz-ing Committee, sought to play down the controversy and claimed that Ulvang may have been mis-quoted or taken out of context.

"It will fade away," he said. "It's 1992 Winter Olympics.
It is a very interesting situation. It has to do with Norwegian mentality, the way we live and think."

Also on Wednesday, Samaranch said he would soon visit Sarajevo to show his solidarity with the besieged host city of the 1984 Winter of the U.S. in the Olympic rotation, but apparently decided that they

He had widely been expected to put off the long-planned visit after a United Nations-backed Olympic truce for Bosnia had failed. But he said on Swiss radio that he intended to make the trip "in the coming

Samaranch gave no details of when be would make the trip, but IOC sources said it could not be are Nikki Ziegelmeyer, Shana before the opening ceremony on Sundstrom and Karen Cashman. Saturday. The Lillehammer Games Turner. Peterson and Ziegelrueyer (AP. Renters) were members of the 1992 team.



Tonya Harding's shirt said it all as she turned a camera on journalists outside the apartment where she is staying in Beaverton, Oregon.

Harding Faces 7 Charges From U.S. Olympic Panel

Burden of Proof Likely to Be on Skater

By Jere Longman

New York Times Service HAMAR, Norway - When Tonya Harding is called before a disciplinary board Tuesday, her spot on the Olympic team hanging in the balance, she will face a list of seven charges from the U.S. Olympic Committee that question her ehavior in upholding the ideals of fair play and sportsmanship.

Moreover, Harding will apparently bear the burden of proof to show why she should he allowed to remain on the team.

The USOC has scheduled a meeting of its 13-member administrative board at an Olso hotel on

status on the American figure-skat- Tuesday, the day of the hearing. ing team. It will be an administrative, rather than a criminal proceeding.
Therefore, the list of charges will

deal with Harding's conformity to such lofty, vague standards as honor, fairness and sportsmanship and whether she properly represented an athlete of the United States. The allegations come in connec-

tion with her involvement in the Jan. 6 attack on Nancy Kerrigan at the national championships in De-

Harding was notified of the hearing late Monday in Portland, Oregon. Her lawyers there were still formulating a response, but clearly Harding is in the position of having to convince the Olympic committee not to remove her from the team.

"At the bearing you may show
why you should not be disciplined," the hearing notice said.

The Olympics begin Saturday, and the women's figure-skating competition begins Feb. 23. The last day for changes on the roster is

Feb. 21. The list of charges were presented in five pages of documents and labeled "CHARGES PRESENT-ED." They ranged from indistinct ethical transgressions to more specific references to potential legal concerns facing Harding regarding the attack. The document also set

possible penalties, The charges drew the attention of legal experts as much for what they didn't set forth in terms of due process as for what they did. Never mentioned, for instance, was the

forth the hearing procedure and

calling of witnesses. According to the Olympic code of conduct that Harding signed for the 1994 Winter Games, in the case of a hearing, "both parties will be given the opportunity to examine and cross-examine all witoesses." But the charges say nothing about whether she will face live winnesses or merely accusations contained in documents.

Several other crucial questions were also left unanswered, including: How many attorneys will Har-ding be allowed to have represent her? Who will pay for ber attorneys to travel to Norway? Who will bear the cost of transporting witoesses? When and will the USOC present a list of witnesses to Harding's attorneys so that they may prepare their

covered in the next few days in discussions with ber attorneys, said Harvey Schiller, executive director of the USOC.

The games administrative board is charged with resolving all disputes that have not been settled by the time the Olympic delegation depures the United States. All docisions by the board are final, though Harding could then seek relief in

would be needed to remove Harding. Olympic officials said. The ing even if Harding declines to ap-pear. Schiller said. She is tentative-

TRANSACTIONS

Tuesday to determine Harding's ly scheduled to arrive in Norway on

The USOC's list of charges against Harding reiterated the find-ings on Saturday of a figure-skating has said and a regine said that reasonable grounds existed to believe that Harding had violated the sport's code of ethics.

The first charge states that Harding "committed an act, made a statement or engaged in conduct" in connection with a plan to injure Kerrigan and in connection with the subsequent investigation of

Her actions, the charge said, violates a USOC bylaw that an athlete conduct himself or herself "at all times and in all places as belits worthy representatives of [your] country and in conformity with the tradition of the Olympic Games."

Her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, has said that Harding knew of the plan to attack Kerrigan and gave the final go-ahead. Harding has maintained she had no prior knowledge of the attack, saving that she learned only afterward that several persons close to her

She has admitted withholding that evidence from authorities. This may leave Harding the most vulnerable at the hearing.
Portions of the other charges in-

clude the following:

• That Harding's conduct vio-lates the 1994 Winter Olympic Games Code of Conduct, which she signed on Jan. 9, after the national championships, and which stipulates that an athlete must behave "in conformity with the traditions of the Olympic Games and in such a manner that you bring credit and bonor to yourself, your teammates, your national governing body (the skating association), the United States Olympic Committee and the United States of America."

• That Harding's conduct is detrimental to the welfare of figure skating and the tradition of the Olympic Games and violates her responsibility under the rules of the figure-skating association to ex-emplify the highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship in any of your relations with others."

 That Harding's conduct violated her obligations to the U.S. Figure Skating Association 10 "avoid any action of conduct that could reason "Those particular issues will be ably be expected to significantly disrupt" the team, to comply with the "highest standards of fairness, ethical behavior and genuine good sportsmanship, both on and off the ice," to conduct herself in a manner "indicative of representatives of the United States, demonstrating consideration for the rights, privileges and welfare of others," and to refrain from behavior that is known to he "unacceptable."

 That Harding's conduct violat-It has not been determined how ed a fundamental principle of the many votes among board members IOC Olympic Charter, which requires an Olympian 10 "create a way of life based on the educationboard intends to conduct the hear- al value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles."

Legal Experts Back USOC Power to Expel Skater

By Saundra Torry Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Olympic Committee has broad powers to expel the figure skater Tonya Harding from the Lillehammer Games next week, even if prosecutors do not charge her with any criminal involvement in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan, legal experts said.

Although Harding would almost certainly protest such a ban by filing suit in federal court, she might have a difficult time persuading a judge to override a decision by a private sports body, several said.

That is the nature of the beast Harding agreed to going in," said John Dowd, the attorney who handled the investigation of Pete Rose for the late baseball commissioner, Bart Giamatti, before Rose was banned for life from the game.

When Harding, the U.S. champion, signed on as a member of the U.S. team, she agreed to abide by its rules and proce-

U.S. Women Win

The Associated Press

world championships in Beijing, the U.S. team was invited Wednes-

day after North Korea officially

did not have enough time to pre-

pare teams. The short-track compe-

- already bad qualified for indi-

vidual races. Other team members

Japan and Australia were ahead

elected not to attend.

tition begins Feb. 22. ...

Shot at Medal in

Skating Relay

dures, which includes checks and balances on its powers, Dowd said. "That is why you bave a hearing," he

added. "You can make your pitch. That is the system that you agreed to." In addition, several criminal defense lawyers said Harding faced the possibility

of criminal charges even if she was unaware in advance of the Jan. 6 attack on Kerrigan, as she has stated, but learned of it later and failed to notify the authorities immediately, as she admitted on Jan. 27. According to Dowd, her failure to re-Dort the information was not like that of in innocent bystander.

"She had a clear interest in the outcome cause it was an injury to a competitor,"

A former assistant U.S. attorney, Nancy Luque, said possible charges could include concealment of a felony or even accessory after the fact - both selonies. But even without criminal charges to rely on, the USOC has broad powers to

expel an athlete for failure to live up to its

ime" in her case,
"The USOC is bringing the charges
against her, and making the determination," said Dane,

code of ethics, and that appears to be the focus of a Games Administrative Board

hearing set for Tuesday in Oslo.
The USOC's executive director, Harvey

Schiller, said the inquiry would deal more

with "sportsmanship and fair play rather

Skating Association and the USOC had

provided Harding with ample due process,

including notification of complaints and a

But Mimi Dane, lawyer in Columbus,

Ohio, argued that Harding was not getting a fair shake because the USOC and the

Games Administrative Board were acting

"as prosecutor and judge at the same

Dowd and others said the U.S. Figure

than criminal matters."

chance to defend herself.

Dane is one of the lawyers representing the sprinter Butch Reynolds, who won a million judgment in federal court against the international ruling body of track and field in a dispute that dealt with his suspension from the sport. Rulings in Reynolds' case and others.

she said, have established that sports fed-erations, in particular the USOC, which "controls every avenue of an Olympic athlete's ability to compete, must comport with fundamental fairness and due process" when they discipline athletes.

Harding must weigh whether she should testify at the bearing Tuesday, given that she could still face criminal charges, said a New York attorney, Shepard Goldfein, Should she invoke her Fifth Amendment right against testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate her? That action would surely weigh against her with the Olympic panel and later with the courts in any civil challenge of the panel's action.

For the USOC, there is a similarly volatile issue. If the panel expels ber and she is never charged in the attack, "think of the damage claim" she could bring against the USOC. Goldfein said.

2 8 4-6 (Chase); 5L-Brown 11 (Duchesno, Shor 1 8 0-1 (201. Second Period: SL-Boron 4 Htt

(Cngs); 31,-374W II (Lorens Sanahani) (pp1, Second Period: SL-Boran 4 INull, Jon-neyl: W-Tomlinson I (Boufin); W-Emerson 22 (Sten, Shananan I: SL-Manipamery 5, Taird Per-riod; IW-Zhannav II, IW-Tkochuk 28; Tomlin-son), Shats pa sedi: W Ion Josephi 11-15-43. S.L. Ion Essenso, O'Nellil 13-11-10-34. Chicaso 8 1 2-43

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S.J. (on Hockett) 9-7-23

THIRD TEST
India vs. Sri Lanka, Second Day
Wednesdoy, in Ahmedobod, India

ENGLISH FA. CUP



The Japanese speed-skater Toru Aoyanagi practiced Wednesday in Hamar, Norway, with a mask simulating high-altitude conditions.

--- Utoh 53 (Spencer 11), Denver 51 [El-

SIDELINES

Whitaker Sets Bout With Cardona

NEW YORK (NYT) — Five months after scoring what just about everybody but two of the judges thought was a decisive victory in San Antonio over (be previously indomitable Julio Cesar Chavez, Pernell (Sweetpea) Whitaker said that he was putting his World Boxing Council welterweight title on the line once again, this time in a hometown setting

His opponent in the April 19 bout, a mandatory WBC challenge, will be Santos Cardona, a little-known Pnerto Rican who was being touted Tuesday as a big, strong brawler, Cardona, who has a 29-3 record with 19 knockous, earned the challenge with impressive victories over Kevin Pompey and Livingstone Bramble, a two-time champion:
Whitaker, who won his welterweight title by defeating James (Buddy)

McGirt in New York's Madison Square Garden last year, retained it in the bout against Châvez, which was ruled a majority draw after two of the judges scored it even and one gave it to Whitaker.

Maradona Vows to Play in '94 Cup

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The Argentine soccer star Diego Maradona said Wednesday that he would play in the World Cup in the United States this summer despite his recent injuries and battles with journalists.

this summer despite his recent injuries and battles with journalists.

"I have all my batteries ready to play in the World Cup," Maradona, 33, said in news reports published Wednesday. "I'm going to play."

Maradona, accused of shooting an air rille at journalists outside his summer home last week, admitted for the first time, in the newspaper La Voz del Pueblo, that he had been involved in the incident. Five journalists were slightly injured Feb. 2 by air rifle pellets shot from Maradona's home. On Monday, the newspaper Clarin reported that Maradona and six other people had taken part in the beating of a photographer in a bar. Maradona said Clarin's version was false, but did not say whether he heat Maradona said Clarin's version was false, but did not say whether he beat Mateos, who was not seriously injured.

Tyson Is Granted Hearing in June

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A Jane hearing has been set for Mike Tyson's lawyers to argue that prosecutors knew his accuser had planned to sue the boxer and make money from the rape case.

The state Court of Appeals ruled in December that Tyson was entitled.

to a hearing to determine whether prosecutors withheld information at trial that might have resulted in a different verdict. Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion Superior Court set a hearing on the issue for June 13. Tyson's attorneys will get a chance to call prosecutors and ask if they

knew that Fyson's accuser and her lawyers planned to file a civil lawsuit against the hoxer. If the judge rules that prosecutors withheld the information from the defense, then Gifford will have to decide whether that would have made a difference to the jury. Tyson was found guilty in Pebruary 1992 of rape and criminal deviate conduct, Class B felonies, in an assault on Desiree Washington, a contestant in the 1991 Miss Black America beauty pageant. He is serving a 6-year prison term.

For the Record

Alain Prost of France, who announced his retirement from Formula One racing in September after winning his fourth world drivers' title, with Williams-Rengult, has accepted an invitation from McLaren to test its (Rewers) new Peugeot-powered car.

BASKETBALL

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Fourth Round Repl Biockburn G. Chortion 1 ITALIAN CUP INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 4) · FRANKFURT · Victoria's Escart and Guide Service. Please call 7 days: 0161/26 32 572 ENEVA • MISS • PARIS 14ew Exchange Econt Service

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GENTLEMENTS Nightchilo Moyfor es-cort service, Blandstroot 26 the Hogue, Tet: +31 (070) 3607996. TALY . PARIS . COTE D'AZUR

MONTREAL—Agreed to terms with Yamil Senitez and Marquis Grissom, outfielders, on vear contracts NY, METS—Agreed to terms with Reyn-BASEBALL contract. PHILAGELPHIA—Agreed to terms will Curl Schilling, allicher, on 1-year contract. BASKETBALL National Baskethell Asset

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Carlos
Guintana. 1st basemen, on 1-year contract.
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Agreed to terms
with Michael Jardon, outlielder, on minorreague contract and Invited him to springirolaina as son-roster clover.
CLEVELAND—Agreed to terms with TonPera, calciter, on minor-league contract.
OSTROIT—Agreed to terms with Tim
Belcher, pitcher, on 1-year contract.
MILWALIKEE—Agreed to terms with Grea
Vought, authielder, on 2-year contract.
MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Scott
Erickson, Pat Mohomes, Oscar Munaz, Dave
Stevens and Kevin Taposh, brichers; Matt
Walbech, calciner; Jeff Pelbouter, Chila Hole,
Denny Hocking, David McCarty, Gary Scott
and Scott Stahoviak, Infletders; and Pedra National Baskerboll Association
NBA—Named New York forward Charles
Oakley to Eustern Conterence Atl-Stor Years,
resolacing Alonzo Mourning who is infured.
CLEVELAND—Activated Tyrone Hills forword, from injured list. Signed Jay Guidinger,
center, to contract for remainder at season,
and then but him on injured list. FOOTBALL
National Football League
OETROIT—Waived Melvin Jenkins.

nerbock.
HOUST ON—Promoted affensive coordinator
Kevin Gibride to assistant head cooch on offense. Named Otck Courry affensive coordinator.
TAMPA BAY—Nomed Dovid Cullary wice receivers cooch; Ken Cork e defensive line cooch,
and Jahanse Lynn defensive backs cooch. and Scott Statiovick, infletders; and Pedro Munoz, autholder, an 1-year contracts. TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Roger Pav-Ilk, plicher, on 1-year confroct.

Notional League

ATLANTA—Agreed to lerms with Greeg Olson, pilcher, on 1-year contract.

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HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Pete
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NOTION HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY League
NHL—Suspended Harriard left wine Brian
Prope for 4 sames and fined him \$400 for
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game on Feb. 2.

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ART BUCHWALD

My Rolls and Adolph

WASHINGTON — There are arguments in favor of guns and arguments against them. Zoltan, a millionaire Hollywood producer, is the proud owner of a .45 semi Soout and showed it to me when we were driving to the racetrack in his Rolls-Royce.

"I keep Adolph right here oo my lap, he confid-ed. If anybody gives me trouble I go POW." That's terrif-

ic." I told him. "But isn't it tough to hold the gun in one hand and drive with the other?"

"Only if I Buchwald have to make a phone call. I can't tell you what it means to hold a gun close to me when I am in the car. There are still a lot of crazy people driving on the California Ireeways, and most of them hate people in Rolls-Royces. But nobody fools with me. Adolph could wipe out a Greyhound bus if I wanted it to."

"Do you ever get the urge to shoot a person even if he didn't do anything?"

Ancient Tombs Found in Paris

Agence France-Presse PARIS — The discovery of a Merovingian necropolis in Paris is proof of the urbanization of the Right Bank of the Seine in the early Middle Ages, according to Michel Petil, curator of the region-

al archaeology department. It contains the first tomb of a high Frankish dignitary ever found in central Paris. The burial site at Place Baudoyer, in the fourth arrondissement was uncovered by chance during digging for a parking found, dating from the fourth to

the seventh ceoturies. The Merovingians were a Frankish dynasty that reigned in Gaul and Germany from about 500 to 751. Petit was particularly enthusiastic about the sarcophagus of a prince or princess of the sixth century that contains jewels, a dagger sheath and materials woven from gold thread.

"Sure, I get the urge. If someone gets ton close to me or cuts me off, he could find himself in Flanders Field alongside the poppies.

"I assume that nobody has made a move on you since you got the

"No, but I wish they would. I wish the heck they'd honk at me just once. Adolph would like nothing more than to make them get on their knees and beg for mercy."
"Aren't you afraid that you might accidentally shoot yourself

in the groin?" "Not me. I was personally given safety instructions by Charltoo Heston. I have also completed 10 hours oo the shooting range. Peo-ple like me never shoot themselves

o the groin. Suddenly Zoltan whispered to me, "While we've been driving I've noticed three cars that could possihly ram my Rolls-Royce and total it. I have a good mind to fire a warning shot over their hoods."

I said. "I don't see them." "Over there — the Pontiac with the two guys wearing baseball caps who are pointing at me, then the guy who's always looking hack at his mirror to keep his eye on me. Finally there's the car that passed me a half-hour ago, and the driver laughed at me. My finger is getting

"Wait." I said, "if you make a mistake they'll give you 10 years. Maybe they're not even looking at the Rolls or, even if they are, it's only out of envy, not hosulity."

Zoltan snorted, "You don't have any idea what it's like to own a Rolls. I drive to the shopping mart or to the car wash and someone follows me home and sticks me up in my driveway. Every time I go to the theater someone is waiting to pounce. That's why I love Adolph. If those dirt-bags come at me he speaks for both of us." "If everyone hates people in

Rolls-Royces, why don't you drive а Honda? Zoltan almost went through the roof of his car. "With my money,

who'd want to own a Hooda?" "Anybody who doesn't like to worry about being followed." "It wouldn't be fair to trade in my Rolls for a Honda." Zoltan "What would I do with

Richard Galliano and the New Musette

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribute

DARIS - Picture a smoke-filled cafe in a hlack-and-white Jean Gabin movie. A man io a beret with a handlebar moustache and cheeks reddened from daily wine clutches a baguette. The yellowskinned Gitanes cigarette hanging from the corner of his mouth has gone out. He and others like him are listening to Edith Piaf records. Io come three Manouche guitarists who begin to play something vaguely resembling a tango. It gets crowded. The red-cheeked men dance with pale women. People sing, smoke, drink and laugh. It's called a Bal Musette.

The muselte was originally a 17th-century French bagpipe, and the name came to be applied to popular dances and parties that featured it. Io the early 20th century it became a fixture in Parisian working-class cafes. Manouche (French Gypsy) guitar players, some of them cousins named Rein-hardt and Ferret, discovered jazz music played in America by people persecuted for their color like themselves. Over the years, the bagpipe was replaced by an accordion. The Manouches preferred jazzistic liberty of expression, and while the rhythmic pattern remained three, they began to stomp out a pompe, a guitar chord on every beat. It was called the "swing waitz."

From this hrief summary or contemporary popular music, one common denominator emerges. Africa. Africa is everywhere. The musette emerged from French fusion with the popular music of African and Italian immigrants. In Argentina, African and tralian immigrants mixed with the Spaniards and Indians already there and it was called the tango. African, Spanish and Indian folklore came together in Cuba and

out came the mambo. African, Creole and European influences in the southern United States gave birth to the blues. The blues came to France via African-American jazzmen who Diango Reinhardt called "my hrothers," and the Swing Waltz turned into looked into it. His latest album "Viaggio" (Dreyfus) Le Jazz Hot. Django's octaves influenced Wes Montgomery and Montgomery came back to haunt Django with more of them and faster. Louis Armstrong called Edith

Piaf "a great blues singer The accordion went out of style with its cousin the bandonion as well as the musette and the tango they were associated with. They all became emblems of squareness and all are in vogue again. The music goes 'round and 'round and it comes out here.

The late Astor Piazzolla, whose influence continues to pop up everywhere, is to be thanked for the "New Tango," an imnova-tive, influential melange of Stravinsky, Gil Evans and the old tango. The French accordionist Richard Galliano recalls picking up Piazzolla, his mentor, at Charles de Gaulle airport not long before the latter had a stroke. Driving into town, Piazzolla advised

him to forget about playing American jazz because the accordion has European not American roots and so does Galliano. "I suggest you look into the 'New Musette.' " he said. "The rest is up to you." Galliano

currently tops the French jazz charts, with 10,000 copies sold. This is not a number worthy of Madonna, but the bottom line in this case is not the last number. The New Musette is the first major original French musical style since Django Reinhardt and the string swing of the Quintet of the Hot Club of France in the 1930s. It also represents a strong riposte to quotas imposed by protectionist politicians defending French culture against American pop-musical imperialism.

Nationality has nothing to do with it. You listen to the New Musette because it's the real thing. It happens to be French with, remember, strong African and Italian influences. Should the French defend their music against Italian cultural imperialism Given the atmosphere of the day, the name Tango," "New Musette" is named in English. I'm not translating it. Is this a Trojan Horse, some way to break the blockade, to sneak through the quota? Those Americans



lyricism brought to the chromatic harmonica by Toots Thielemans (who is Belgian). He was overwhelmed by the volcanic drive of African-American drummer Max Roach. At first it was not a conscious influence, they were just sounds in his ear.

He did however choose to ignore the old musette tradition, he never played the old classics. He thinks it may be a sort of rebellion against his father. He never felt comfortable playing that beguette-and-be-ret music. Before Piazzolla suggested a leap-into the future. Galilano had made a good living very much in the present accompany-ing singers like Claude Nougaro and Juli-ette Greco. But being an accompanist was not the stuff of his dreams. A gig on a Saturday night TV variety show was not a step forward. All the while he kept looking for American jazz-squeezebox ancestors but only found a few in small-print — Art van Darnme, Joe Mooney, Mat Mathews, a 1949 beloop rendition of "Cherokee" by the planist George Shearing.

So he seems to be stuck in the fumre. Piazzolla handed him the torch, and he's carrying it. The vision seems to be becoming reality. He wants to play Paris, aow . France, now. He relates to the music of multicultural, rainbow-colored francophonic bands like Les Negresses Vertes and Mano Negra, who add up the sum total of their African, Mediterranean and Caribbean influences. Their music is more than merely French, it is outward-bound rather than inbred. What side of the quota line are they on? Are they "pure" enough for those

Welcome to the world of World Music. Galliano avoids the Broadway song form not because he has anything against it, on the contrary. It's just not his culture. He would like to investigate Africa further. Coincidentally, I recently heard the same desire expressed by the classic behop pianist Hank Jones. Africa is everywhere.

The term New Musette is convenient commercially but creatively limiting. Galliano wants more poetry, more delicacy, more creative use of silence. He is interested in the concert hall rather than the dance hall. Drummers obsessed with a back beat or the Charleston have him in a cage.

Galliano cites a more recent and pertinent guide, A free-thinking American saxo-phonist and long-time resident of Paris, he plays and writes short, cohesive, deceptively simple jazz lines with all sorts of harmonic and rhythmic land mines that inspire him to try and break on through to the other side. This is just the kind of guru he needs to free himself from the yoke of his African, Italian, Argentine and Manonche masters — to help him explore his Frenchness. Too had. the guru is African American.

PEOPLE

"Schindler's List," Steven Spiel-

'Schindler's List' Gets 12 Oscar Nominations

berg's Holocaust drama, captured 12 nominations for Academy Awards. The other best picture nominees were "The Pisno," "The Remains of the Day," "The Fugitive" and "In the Name of the Father." In addition to Spielberg, best director nominations were: Jane Campion for "The Piano"; Jim Sheridan, "In the Name of the Faof the Day," and Robert Altman,
"Short Cuts." Best actor nominess
were: Daniel Day-Lewis, "In the Name of the Father"; Laurence Fishburne, "What's Love Got to Do With It"; Tom Hunks, "Philadelphia"; Anthony Hopkins, "The Remains of the Day," and Laure Neeson, "Schindler's Last." Best actress nominations were Angels Resent, "What's Love Got to De With It"; Stockard Chaming "Schindler, "The Piano," Ensura Thompson, The Remains of the Day," and Debra Winger, "Shadowlands." Nominated for best foreign-language film were: "Belle Epoque" (Spain); "Farewell My Cencubrae" (Hong Kong); "Hedd Wyn" (Britain, Welsh language); "The Scent of Green Papaya" (Victnam), and "The Wedding Banquer" (Taiwan): Name of the Father"; Laurence

And then there are the Razzies: The box-office hit "Indecent Proposel" and "Sliver," with Sharon Stone, led the nominees for the 14th annual Razzie Awards for the year's worst in movies, with sever each.
The Arando Schwarzenegger megabudget bomb "Last Action Hero"
and "Body of Evidence," starring
Madoune, followed with six apiece.
All four films were nominated for worst picture, along with "Cliff-hanger," starring Sylvester Stal-lone. The winners will be aunounced March 20, a day before the Oscars.

The Duchess of York will join a flight carrying \$2 million in relief supplies to children in Bosnia this week. The relief is being provided by the U. S.-based AmeriCares and Children in Child, an organization founded by the duckess.

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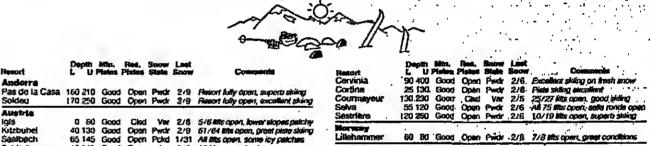
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